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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.

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FIRST EDITION.

TIDING OVER.

THE PANIC ABATING.

Substantial Relief Afforded.

Arrival of the President in New York.

Conference of Able Financiers.

Government to Buy Bonds to Any Amount.

The Union Trust Company.

Defalcation of Secretary Carleton.

Latest Advices from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, Washington, London, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen and Vienna,

New York.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1873.—The New York sub-Treasurer has posted a notice stating that he has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase ten million dollars' worth of bonds today. This prompt response of the government to the request made for relief by bankers yesterday, gives, apparently, additional strength to the strong and encouragement to the weak. A better feeling prevailed, and it looked now as if the worst was over. The stock market showed an improvement of five per cent.

Union Trust Company announces that it will resume Monday morning.

The National bank of the Commonwealth has suspended.

Sake & Rogers have suspended.

A meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. will be held on Monday.

The Examining Committee on the condition of the Warehouse and Security Company, reports the total assets of loans on stocks and bonds, cash on hand, bad bonds, stocks and real estate owned by the company to be $2,944,407; total liabilities, including capital stock, $2,327,400; excess of assets over liabilities, $619,006. Estimating at a minimum value the collateral pledged for loans, and property owned by the company, there remains a surplus of $1,124,384. Excluding the capital stock, the committee believe this will guarantee the payment of all indebtedness, and recommend an extension of twelve months from October first, and that the directors convert the assets into cash as fast as practicable, and declare a dividend whenever there is cash on hand amounting to ten per cent. of the liabilities, and four of the present directors replaced by four elected by the creditors.

Stocks opened with an advance of 2 per cent., but fell from 1 to 25 on failures of the Union Trust Company and Bank of the Commonwealth. The excitement is so great that it seems not possible to ameliorate correctly the names of the firms failing. E. G. Brodhead was the first broker in Wall street that failed, and not E. C. Moorehead and the proper names of White & Green as A. G. White & Co.

The Stock Exchange was closed subject to the call of the President, to enable members to settled the accounts. Vanderbilt was elected with Augustus Schell in the Union Trust Company's office immediately after the suspension.

Brown, Wadsworth & Co., have failed.

There were threats in progress to sell bonds of the government at the sub-Treasury aggregating $4,672,650, at from 109 to 112. The National Trust Company has but $7,000 cash on hand. The failure of the Mechanics Banking Association and the Continental bank have been thrown out of the clearing house.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The Union Trust Company suspended at half past ten o'clock. The declaration in the Union Trust Company is said to be five hundred thousand dollars, and Secretary Charles T. Carleton is reported as the defaulter. It is also said that he has not been seen since yesterday afternoon.

The New York *Commercial* says it was not known that Carleton, the secretary of the Union Trust Company, was a defaulter until about nine yesterday afternoon, when his absence began to give rise to suspicions. He remained at his desk until 4 o'clock yesterday, conversing freely, but exhibiting signs of excitement and trepidation. He left the Trust Company, saying he was unwell and remains and desired some rest. When it was necessary to consult him in regard to certain matters, he was not to be found, and then it was that the trustees began to suspect he was a defaulter. Under a hurried examination into the affairs, it soon became quite certain that he had been using securities of the company for his own personal purposes. He had made loans to relatives and friends on securities which were regarded as very doubtful, one loan of twenty thousand to his father, the Rev. Dr. Carleton, of the Methodist Book Concern notoriety. The security for the one loan, it is understood, is good, but there are others that are of no great value. It is said his favorite speculating brokers also loaned large amounts to them on securities that will be difficult to realize on, and this fact, it is supposed, led the trustees to close their doors this morning and secure time to make thorough examination into the assets and securities of the company. It is well known that Carleton has had almost the entire management of this great financial institution, and Secretary Cleveland, Mr. Frothingham, has been absent in Europe since early spring. Carleton was looked upon as a thoroughly honest and exemplary young man. He has been secretary of the Union Trust Company since 1869, and the company has grown to be an immense financial institution under his secretaryship. The company, it is understood, hold large blocks of Lake Shore securities, and unless Commodore Vanderbilt steps in and gives relief, there is but little hope that the Union Company will open for business on Monday. To the too close adherence to the strict letter of the law by Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse may be partly responsible the early suspension of the Union Trust Company. It is understood that the Trust Company made a last offer to the department of a million and twenty bonds, desiring therefor a million greenbacks to meet the Saturday's draft on their deposits. The company assured the department that all official business offering bonds, this million should be offered at such figures as would insure acceptance by the Treasury. This private offer was not accepted, and before the Trust Company were closed, and other disasters quickly followed. The Union Trust Company are worse than most people will be prepared to hear. The amount of Carleton's defalcation is larger than was supposed yesterday. It is said it will exceed $700,000. The directors this afternoon took the responsible position of appointing a receiver. Carleton has loaned to Jersey City three different hotels in town, and over to Jersey City, Hoboken and Bergen, a train on the New Jersey Central Railway last evening. The directors have made every effort to secure him. The efforts made to trace his whereabouts have been made with the greatest secrecy. A member of the governing committee of the Stock Exchange gave it as his opinion, when questioned, that public confidence would be restored in a few days, and the excitement would have died away without further or serious disaster, but for the suspension of the Union Trust Company.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The suspension of the Union Trust Company is due to severe management by the secretary. Knowing the state of affairs in Wall street, he delayed calling in his loans, and on Friday called in only $350,000. That day the institution was taken in hand by some of its trustees, who had been summoned by telegraph from upon government bonds while paying $1,000,000 to alarmed depositors. During the process of getting the five-twenties into shape for use, they were interviewed form and needed to be signed and properly attested by a notary than in the office and has not since returned. An examination of the securities showed that Carleton had over $600,000 worth of bonds disappeared with Carleton, who is now a fugitive defaulter. He has also taken away more than half the company's surplus, but has nothing to do with causing its suspension, which is due solely to Carleton's negligence in making no provision for plain necessities. After the suspension, E. K. Collins, a stockholder and trustee and member of the Executive Committee was appointed Receiver at the suit of a depositor. He has taken charge in the hope of bringing it to speedy resumption. The coal lands are believed to be property secured, and no headway was made in collecting them. The largest loan is one of about $175,000 to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway upon bonds. With this loan taken up, the Union Trust Company could resume business at once. At midnight a number of persons were already in front of the building hoping the company would open on Monday morning according to promise.

The announcement is made to-night that Commodore Vanderbilt has advanced two millions to the Union Trust Company, and has shown in this case the company will doubtless resume business to-morrow.

FIRST NATIONAL OF HOBOKEN.

By the time that the doors of the First National Bank of Hoboken had opened this morning, about fifty depositors had associated themselves together, and the tellers were ordered to work and closed accounts as soon as possible. The crowd meanwhile increased in size until not less than one hundred and fifty depositors were awaiting their turn. The depositors are making arrangements to hold a meeting early in the week. It is said that of $200,000 which the bank has on deposit in New York, a large share was in the hands of the bank of the Commonwealth.

The run on the First National bank of Hoboken, New Jersey, was continued throughout the day and one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars were drawn out; but the promptness with which all demands were met tended to restore confidence in the institution and much of the amount drawn was redeposited. The resources and liabilities of the bank are each placed at seven hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars.

HOBOKEN BANK FOR SAVINGS.

The managers of the Hoboken Bank for Savings assert that the bank is entirely solvent, notwithstanding the defalcation of the absconding officer, and that no trouble would have occurred but for the heavy facility some persons have to secure the publication of rumors calculated to excite a feeling of discontent.

THE COMMITTEE OF BANK PRESIDENTS.

The Committee of Bank Presidents appointed to perfect a plan of relief in the present condition of affairs, is composed of Frederick D. Tappam, C. B. Dery, George S. Coe and C. F. Hunter.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

A Washington special says Secretary Richardson has contracted Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse at New York, to purchase at private sale, bonds to the amount of ten million dollars at the average price paid to-day. Special instructions have been issued in Philadelphia. It is hoped that the Stock Exchange will suspend their sessions until the usual opening hour of Monday, and that such action will aid in restoring confidence.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

The National Trust Company say they could have kept up payment to-day, and that they came on the street this morning with their securities, but could not do so to-day except at a discount of thirty to forty per cent. They refused to sell at such a sacrifice, and suspended for the better protection of themselves and their customers. Mr. Merrill, Secretary of the National Trust Company, when questioned, said that the company was perfectly sound, and declared that no depositor would lose a dollar. The collaterals of the Company, he added, were as sound as any institution could make them.

THE BANKS—RELIEF AFFORDED.

The large mails arriving to-morrow will bring more than the usual amount of drafts and checks, which must be met on Monday at early transactions, or banks are to-day preparing to meet them and generally announce their ability to "ride over," shortly before noon in the midst of the panic the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange determined to close the Exchange. Immediately afterwards the committee of the associated banks met at the New York Clearing House and it was voted by all the associated banks that they would issue certificates pledging the association as a whole. These certificates are to be issued by the manager of the Clearing House to any associated bank against the deposit of the bank's securities. The effect of this action is to enable all solvent concerns in the financial community to convert their assets into money temporarily and without any sacrifice to themselves. The Stock Exchange ordinarily is simply a medium for converting securities into cash. In the prevailing panic the scarcity of money prevented this from being accomplished, securities being offered for sale at constantly decreasing prices without finding buyers, those to the contrary is now to be changed. With the bank certificates any bank can realize money upon its assets and will be thus able to extend to its customers all the accommodation for which they can find security without compelling the sale or sacrifice of the assets offered. The whole machinery therefore of conversion is once more self-operative and is likely to run smoothly, and all concerns which have assets will find no difficulty in converting them into money. This action of the banks at the Clearing House meeting gave rise to a feeling of confidence on the street, and no additional failures were likely to occur, and the impression obtained that the panic was over. Leading foreign exchange firms, such as Brown Brothers, August Belmont, Henry Clews & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co. did not give any sign of feeling the pressure of the past three days' crush.

THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES AND CALMS THE PUBLIC MIND.

The President arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. Jacob Long, Brandon, and unanimously re-elected Secretary Richardson to meet him in New York to-morrow afternoon. P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National bank; H. F. Vail, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce; Henry Clews, Henry G. Stebbins, Mr. Sloan and other prominent financiers have been invited to hold a conference with the President and Secretary to-morrow and determine upon a plan to meet the present crisis. The President expressed his full determination to use the entire power of the Treasury to the extent of sixteen millions of balance and forty-four million of reserves. There is a general feeling of confidence to-night that the worst is over. There was a great crowd of bankers in the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridors, and "Central" was bid to par and contracts made for money at seven per cent., gold interest.

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

NEW YORK, September 21.—At the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, in relation to the existing financial trouble, the President positively declined to interfere on the ground of want of authority. The committee of bankers and merchants had finally proposed that the government issue thirty millions of legal tender. Secretary Richardson, who was consulted, gave his opinion to the effect that to use the legal tenders for the purpose proposed by the committee was unconstitutional, but, it is said, added that if he, Johnson, were President, he would be disposed to issue the legal tenders, and, to make his utmost efforts to avert the impending disaster.

THE BANK STATEMENT

did not appear until evening, and shows a loss of $1,957,700 specie and $1,469,200 legal tenders, a contraction of $6,154,600 in loans and $9,377,400 in net deposits than Saturday. The circulation is increased $80,800. The figures are as follows:

	National.	State.	Totals.
Loans	$230,219,900	$38,860,800	$275,487,700
Specie	16,735,200	2,709,900	18,844,600
Legal tenders	20,052,800	4,124,100	24,176,900
Due to Bks	36,877,100	7,021,300	43,898,400
Circulation	27,382,000	82,200	27,414,200
Per centage of res.	23.55	23.75	23.58

The loss of reserve is $4,066,800 in gold and greenbacks, and the reduction of liabilities is $9,246,600, in which 25 per cent is $2,311,600. Therefore, nobody is forced to sell until steadiness is again restored. Other than alarm there has been no panicky feeling whatever.

Milwaukee.

BANKS PREPARING FOR THE EMERGENCY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 21.—The financial panic of New York produces no disturbance here as yet, but the banks are preparing for any emergency that may occur the coming week.

Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, September 20.—The Orchard City Savings bank suspended this morning. A meeting of Germans had taken place in the Brewery and that a run on the bank was anticipated. The bank opened for business; and another story was that depositors were already assembling at the doors of one of the savings banks, each one desiring to be on hand at the opening hour to-morrow.

MORE HELP EXPECTED.

It is stated to-night that, notwithstanding the action this afternoon of President Grant and Secretary Richardson, they will authorize, to-morrow the placing of portion of the legal reserve necessary to prevent a crash.

GOVERNMENT NAVY ACCOUNT TRANSFERRED.

The navy account of the government, which has been with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, has been transferred to the house of Henry Clews & Co., London, who are now the sole foreign financial agents of the United States government.

THE FIFTH AVENUE CONFERENCE AND ITS RESULTS.

The conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day in relation to the best means of avoiding financial disasters in Wall street, has absorbed public interest in an almost unprecedented degree. The fact that President Grant, Secretary Richardson and other high officials of the Government had come here to consult with leading bankers and merchants, was generally known this morning, together with the fact that I one invited to the conference would meet the President and financial officers of the Government in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the day. In consequence, not only bankers and merchants directly interested, but the general public, were gathered and listened to groups of Wall street men before and there discussing the situation. The general public, although knowing little of the technicalities of stock and gold speculation, or of the causes which tended to produce the present crisis, nevertheless seemed to feel that the occasion was fraught with importance to all.

President Grant, Secretary Richardson, Senator Morton and General Babcock were ready before noon to hear the views and suggestions of prominent merchants and financiers, some of whom had previously held a consultation, and reduced their plans to tangible shape. At the conference, the suspicions were Commodore Vanderbilt, Jay Cooke, Isaac H. Bailey, Russell Brothers, George Opdyke, William Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Company; Prosper M. Wetmore, James H. Barke, William L. Scott, of the Erie; Perkins, banker, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Horace Clafflin, General E. L. Sanford, of Adams Express Company, Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, Senator Morton and John Bisey, President of Adams Express Company.

First a general proposition was made by a committee appointed, that the present financial difficulties should be relieved by drawing on the legal tender reserve. The committee had decided at this time, as to the amount of such reserve which would be probably required to effect the object sought to be had. President Grant and Secretary Richardson sent for many members of the committee, and asked for their views on the subject. After upwards of an hour spent in this way, and after listening to the reading of the written views of three or four prominent members of the committee, President Grant and Secretary Richardson informed them that nothing could be done until some practicable proposition had been submitted. A majority of the committee proposed verbally that the government should, if necessary, pace the whole legal reserve of $48,000,000 in the vaults of the depositories of the city. Secretary Richardson opposed this, and said he was firmly and indelibly opposed to locking any considerable portion of the legal reserve for the use of the city banks. To this Richardson's own words injected on the authority of one of the committee, "This, gentlemen, is not my funeral." Gen. Sanford and Secretary Richardson requested the committee of financiers to agree on, and submit to them in writing, some definite proposition upon what they (the financiers) thought should be done on the part of the government, stipulating that the name of each one recommending the course to be agreed upon be appended to the paper.

The committee retired and agreed upon a proposition to be submitted to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, when Commodore Vanderbilt entered the parlor in which the financiers and Wall street officer were seated. The rooms and corridors adjoining were only shoulder-to-shoulder packed with the crowd awaiting impatiently for the exit of the railroad king, and nervously impatient to gram over to the hotel clerk what might be the result of his visit to the President. Commodore Vanderbilt made a proposition that Grant be urged to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to place $50,000,000 of legal reserve in the vaults of this city, and on that condition he, Commodore Vanderbilt would add $10,000,000. President Grant replied that he had no authority to lift a finger to relieve the present financial embarrassment and to prevent the panic and disaster. He must, however, confine himself to the constitution. Mr. Opdyke and others represented to President Grant and Secretary Richardson the necessity for immediate action, but they were informed that the constitution could not be violated. At this point a Mr. L. B. Cutting broke forth in nervous and excited remarks on the importance of the government taking immediate steps to relieve this matter. He said that already people have begun to surround the Savings banks of the city, expressing their determination to wait up all night and make a rush on the opening of the banks to-morrow morning.

A rumor which is now spread with lightning rapidity among the crowd, and was generally believed, that Grant and Richardson had come to the decision that they could place no part of the legal reserve at the service of the New York city banks, owing to pressence of the numerous creditors of the hotel. There were some who said that no decision on the subject had been arrived at and that another conference was to be held during the evening.

RELIEF OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT.

While the gentlemen named, and others, were giving their advice to the President as to the course that should be adopted, and the crowds in the corridors and lobbies were indulging in all sorts of speculations as to the probable result of the day's work, bankers, presidents of banks and capitalists were endeavoring to agree upon a proposition to be submitted, but, although they had been conferring up till six o'clock, they could not arrive at any conclusion, and no paper was presented to the President. The President and Secretary were tired of diverse sentiment, it appears, for it was agreed between them to instruct the Assistant Treasurer to buy all the government bonds offered for sale to any amount. The savings banks hold many millions of government bonds and it is proposed to purchase all of them and deposit the proceeds in National banks which will give them relief.

The result of the conference and the decision arrived at by the government had been made known, went to the Union League rooms and there dined, after which Secretary Richardson met the bankers

Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1873.

It has often been denied that the dead return. And yet ex-President Johnson has gone back to Washington.

Don Piatt says he believes the English "claimant" to be the real Tichborne. Don was always noted for his faith in humbugs. For instance, he thoroughly believes in himself.

Reason is forelooking and progressive: instinct is blind and stationary. Experience has added no improvement to the hive of the bee, the house of the beaver, or the condition of the Democratic party.

A western Democratic organ thus epigrammatically characterizes the "anti-monopoly" movement: Deluding "the rural brethren into biting the hook of Democracy with a poor little grub of reform." This has the double merit of brevity and sincerity.

An Eastern Democratic paper says a college class is capable of transmitting more individual good sense into collective stupidity than any other organization in the world. If this is the case the Bourbon party should put itself under said influence instanter.

Senator Sumner is reported to have determined to renew the discussion of the battle-flag question as soon as Congress reassembles. If the Senator is wise, he will give that subject a very wide berth. He has already had one taste of the temper of the people concerning this matter, and that ought to satisfy him.

The Republican canvass in Maryland begins to move quite lively. The only point of importance is over the Legislature, a controlling majority of whose members are to be elected this fall. It looks quite possible, with efficient work, to elect, with those holding over, a small Republican majority. A number of local causes enter into the contest, on most of which the Republican view is the popular one.

"A good man," it is said, "is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends." So with organizations. The Democracy have contemptuously slammed the door in the faces of their late dupes, the Liberals, while the great Republican party opens wide its hospitable arms to welcome back the wayward and erring prodigals. Malice and uncharitableness have no lot nor part in its teachings or practice.

Information from all quarters of the State is to the effect that the Liberals who last year voted with the Democracy are rapidly returning to their Republican allegiance—a very natural proceeding for them to take; since, if they tamely submit to the repeated snubbings they have received at the hands of their late allies, they can hardly hope to ever again command the respect of anybody whose esteem is worth having.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention adjourned without making any nominations, which the Missouri *Republican* considers to be exceedingly fortunate for that State. Undoubtedly. But our contemporary should have gone further; since, if Mississippi is to be congratulated on her action in this particular, it is self-evident that the sooner Democracy is overturned everywhere else, the better for the country at large.

When a man like ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, announces his intention to support the candidates of the Republican party, upon the ground that it is national while the Democracy is sectional, and that the material interests of his State are identical with the success of the former, the voters of Pennsylvania need be at no loss to determine which party to sustain. Governor Wise cannot possibly have any other motive than to subserve the best interests of his State; and if it is the best policy of Virginia to place itself in accord with the National administration, it must certainly be the best policy of Pennsylvania to remain so. Let our people ponder the significance of this remarkable conversion.

A story is going the rounds of the press, of a black snake which, on being struck by its captor, opened its mouth and out ran one black snake, about eighteen inches long, and one milk snake thirteen inches long. From the mouth of the second black snake ran four striped snakes, each about ten inches long, while the milk snake disgorged two striped snakes, eight inches long. There is nothing improbable in this. The other day, when the quasi-Protectionist Democrats of Pennsylvania opened their mouths in Convention, out ran an indorsement of the free trade doctrines of this Ohio Bourbon, who, in turn, whenever they open their lips to speak, out runs Copperheadism of the most virulent kind.

The papers of other States are beginning to devote considerable attention to the present system of taxation in Pennsylvania and its encouraging results. The fact that the revenue of the State has increased since 1866 to more than six million dollars, nearly double that realized under the old system, seems to fill them with astonishment, while the rapid reduction of the public debt astonishes them fully as much. It should be remembered, however, that the advantage is not alone in the system, but in the administration of it, as well. It is a wise policy, wisely directed. Hence the remarkable unanimity with which the voters of the State are resolving to continue the plan which has lifted their burdens from their shoulders—through the re-election of the man under whose agency these results have chiefly been accomplished.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm recently addressed a letter from this city to the New York *Tribune*, in which, in spite of Governor Hartranft's statement to the contrary, she insisted that Mrs. Surratt was manacled; affirming that she sat near the prisoner, and that though the chains were concealed by the latter's dress, yet they clanked whenever she walked. The attention of the leading counsel of Mrs. Surratt having been called to the matter, that gentleman states, positively, that at no time during her trial was Mrs. Surratt manacled, either on her wrist or her ankles, while in the presence of the court; and he says he not only speaks from his own absolute knowledge, but from recollection of Mrs. Surratt's repeated statements to him that she was not manacled. This should be taken as finally settling the controversy, of which, it is to be hoped, we shall now hear no more.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* bases its calculations of a Democratic victory at the approaching election, on the hope that twenty-five per cent. of the Republican voters of the State will remain away from the polls. These roseate anticipations will of course be doomed to the darkest kind of disappointment. Nevertheless, it is evident that the Democracy mean to take full advantage of the fact that it is an "off year," and to strain every nerve to get out their last vote. While every intelligent student of politics knows the difficulty of gathering up all the forces of a party and bringing them into line of action after such a defeat, accomplished in such a manner, as that sustained by the Democracy last year, it is none the less the duty of every Republican to vote and give expression to his principles, whether it be needed to turn the scale, or not. Forewarned is forearmed.

In an article on the position of the iron trade as between this country and Great Britain, the London *Times* of September 3, observes:

"The enormous and ever-increasing demand for iron in the States—where production is stimulated for the moment by a heavy protective duty—will, however, prevent an export for some years."

This unequivocal testimony to the "stimulating" effects of the tariff is remarkable, coming from such a source. Meanwhile, nothing can be clearer than that if capital, with the aid of the tariff, does not go into the iron business sufficiently to supply our home market, it would be the height of folly to take off the tariff now, and so discourage capital from going into the iron trade. If the tariff is only let alone a little while longer, our iron production will grow sufficiently so that we can supply our own home markets, at least, and lay the foundations for competing for the iron trade of the world.

The opinion heretofore expressed by us concerning the nature and extent of the financial panic is confirmed by the news subsequently received. Hardly any one outside of stock circles seems at all involved in the trouble. It appears to have been simply a crisis in the market for bonds and securities, and so well defined were the lines which separated dealers in that department from those outside of it, that its whole force seemed spent upon that particular class. No other important interest of the country shows signs of sympathizing with the perturbation. Indeed, so far as the great mercantile, manufacturing and productive interests of the country are concerned, they were never in a sounder condition. With enormous crops, for which there is a limitless demand at good prices; with prosperous manufactures, and with a state of trade of unexampled activity, based upon wise principles—the business of the country will not long be delayed or damaged because of the development of weakness in one quarter alone of our financial system.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

The recent financial flurry and excitement in the East was not a commercial one, and has not affected the legitimate trade of the country. It originated with railroads, and its disasters have fallen upon the stock market exclusively. If any banking institution has gone down with the stock brokers, it was because it departed from the business of banking, and undertook either to build railroads or to deal in stocks or stock collaterals. The banks and bankers of New York and Philadelphia which confined themselves to their regular and true business were untouched by this storm, and they had no crowds of terrified depositors to crowd their counters; and while the stock centers were agitated and alarmed, the merchants went on with their daily business undisturbed. There was nothing in this panic that bore the slightest resemblance to the panics of 1857 and 1857; and now that it is subsiding, it is a matter of rejoicing that the regular business of the country goes on as before, and that the prosperous fall season just opening so finely will continue as it began.

The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. is one deeply to be regretted, both on account of the house itself and the interests involved with them. But let it not be forgotten, while we sympathize with them and deplore the calamity that has overtaken them, that their suspension was not caused by any commercial weakness or disturbance, but by undertaking a gigantic railroad enterprise, which taxed their abilities too severely. We admit the grandness of the enterprise, and the fact that if confidence in railroad securities had not been impaired, they would have been crowned with the glory of a successful undertaking. But the one idea which we wish now to impress on our readers is, that this panic grew out of and was mainly confined to railroad securities and stocks. The commerce of the country was untouched by it, and the general business of the country, having come out of the fire unscathed, will be able to go on as actively and successfully as ever. Commercial confidence remains untainted; the currency of the country is sound and secure, and all that remains for business men is to regard this flurry as something outside and beyond them. There is, consequently, no ground for alarm or fear or apprehension. The Black Friday of 1873 is but a repetition of the Black Friday of 1869. It grew out of similar causes, and while destructive to a few, has left the great mass of manufacturers, dealers and traders untouched and unaffected. There are grave and profitable lessons to be learned from it, but the first and principal one is, that a crash in railroad stocks and securities does not necessarily or largely affect legitimate business interests, legitimately pursued.

The statement, to be found in our telegraphic columns, that a better feeling prevailed in London with regard to American securities, as soon as the Saturday afternoon cable dispatches from New York were received, is another evidence that the financial panic has reached its limits, and that the intrinsic credit of the country is in no danger of being impaired. Confidence—the first great requisite—is everywhere being rapidly restored. This accomplished, the rest is comparatively easy. Meanwhile let our business classes assist each other to the extent of their power in tiding over their present difficulties, and let all who thoughtlessly or wantonly endeavor to keep the panicky feeling alive be held as enemies of the public welfare.

A Valuable Invention.

The Boston calamity has brought into prominence an invention which has been tried with great success in Chicago. It consists of an iron shaft, extending either over a single window, or the entire length of the building and on all sides, as may be desired, and secreted in the cornice, entirely hidden from view. Upon the shaft are coiled flexible wire rope ladders, of sufficient length to reach the ground. In this drum, upon which the ladders are coiled, is a sheave, through which passes a single wire rope, with hooks at each end, which unfolds with the ladder, both ends reaching the ground. To operate this machinery, a box similar to the fire alarm boxes is placed in any of the lower stories on the outside, where a policeman can have access through a key kept in their keeping, or in the office of a hotel. When an alarm of fire is given, the box is opened and the lever pulled. This releases the drum, and the ladders descend slowly window in that house; so that in case of fire occupants of a room in the eighth story, of the building may step from his window on to the ladder, with his back to the wall, and descend in safety to the ground. The fire department arrives upon the ground; one end of the wire rope is hooked to the sheave and the other to the hose cart, and in less than five moments time the nose is on the top of the house; the strength of several horses under the roof, or to either story, as the case may require, and play their stream on the fire, without waste of time or water. And this may be done from the outside of the building, without opening a door or window on the ground floor. The ladder remains intact and serviceable as long as the walls stand. For saving life and valuables this machine is especially adapted. As the ladder and shaft will sustain a weight of from 7,000 to 50,000 pounds, anything from a piano to the smallest article can be lowered upon it. In hotels, or buildings occupied for offices and sleeping rooms, a stout web strap is provided to be strapped around the breast under the arms—of an invalid or timid person, unwilling to descend the ladder, which is fastened to one of the hooks in the end of the hose elevator—while the other is held and controlled by parties on the ground below.

Sewing Machine Labor and Health.

Constant labor at the sewing machine is said to provoke certain maladies among women and girls so employed. Two or three hours' work in the course of a week may not be injurious to health, and women of particularly robust physique may endure many hours of such labor without unusual fatigue, but to the delicate and weak, the consequences are very often serious. The State Board of Massachusetts recently made this subject a special object of inquiry, and in their report, says: "This unnatural movement of the feet upon the oil treadle for eight or nine hours daily tends to produce in a large proportion of women fatigue, pain, and cramps in the limbs, back and loins, the defree of which will depend upon the physical capacity of the individual and the material which is being made up. If this labor is persisted in, the result is that a physical deterioration may be induced, the constitution being insidiously weakened, in which condition certain specific diseases, particulary those peculiar to women, may be developed and aggravated by the abnormal amount of blood forced into the pelvic organs, or if no special disease is developed, their reduced condition is made manifest by the decided manner in which trivial illnesses affect them." The professors of some of the New England factories, where a large number of sewing machines are employed, have introduced steam power with beneficial results to the health of their operatives, and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed elsewhere.

Sixty cents a day is considered good wages for a working man in any of the European countries, except Great Britain, where the wages are somewhat higher. In the Tyrol silk regions and in Italy they often do not get more than ten cents. In the country in Germany ten cents is the common pay. Women there often get but five cents. In Sweden, men often work from four o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, and do not get any more. During the late war many poor women in Berlin were hired to knit stockings for the soldiers for five cents. The profits of the poor who keep petty shops, sell trinkets in the streets or act as sutlers, do not average more than three or four per cent. Barbers in Paris, since the raising of their prices, get five cents for hair cutting and two and a half cents for shaving. Servants at hotels get from three to eight dollars a month. Servant girls in private families often get but ten dollars a year. Sometimes these classes cannot get work at any price.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* relates the following strange incident: "About six weeks ago Miss Crowell, a ward of Mrs. Pruyn, of Albany, mysteriously disappeared from the residence of that lady, and for a long time all efforts to discover her whereabouts were unavailing. An uncle of the young lady assisted Mrs. Pruyn in the search. He came westward, and, on reaching this city, fell in with a Cleveland man, who told him a remarkable story of a young lady who had been found on the stoop of his residence in a sort of trance, who had been sheltered, and who stayed in a manner for which neighborhood, though still out of her mind. The description was sufficient one, and the girl's uncle proceeded directly to Cleveland, where he found his long lost niece in the condition stated. She was suffering from alienation of mind, but was being brought to residence in Albany, a terrible fever set in, and she has not yet recovered. Miss Crowell is fifteen years of age, and was the daughter of a former Philadelphia merchant, from whom she inherited a large fortune."

The millers of Georgia are going to hold a convention at Augusta, on the 25th inst., to discuss their grievances. They allege, according to the Augusta *Chronicle*, that "an unjust discrimination is made by the railroads in regard to the freight on wheat and flour, the charges for the transportation of grain from the West being much higher than on flour, the difference being about $20 per car load, it was stated at the conference, in favor of the latter. This, as a matter of course, militates against the Georgia millers, the lower rate of freight on Western flour than on wheat enabling the former to be sold cheaper than the millers here can afford to do after paying a high tariff on the raw material. As will seem now stand, millers here cannot do and are annually brought into Georgia from the West, and only about 500,000 bushels of wheat, the cheaper transportation rather than that of the raw material for grinding by Georgia mills."

There are one hundred and twenty four banks in Vienna: of these one is fifty-seven years old, one thirty-one years and one twenty years. There are five banks between ten and twenty years, three nine years, two six years, six five years, twenty-two four years, two three years, sixteen two years, forty-four one year, and eleven less than one year. In the late financial panic in Vienna none of the banks founded between 1858 and 1868 (the last twenty-two founded in 1869, forty-one per cent. founded in 1870) failed. Of the sixteen banks founded in 1871 five failed. Of the fifty-four founded in 1872 there have failed 40.7 per cent., and of the eleven founded in 1873 there have failed 45.4 per cent. These figures are strong proof that the financial panic in Vienna was due to overtrading and wild speculation.

The assessed valuation of real estate in New York State, as adopted by the State Board of Equalization, is $1,699,853,071, on 27,876,223 acres of land, exclusive of Kings county and New York city. The average value of land per acre is $26 20, exclusive of that in the two great cities. The assessed value of personal property in the State is $427,102,218, and in the city of New York, $306,949,422. The total equalized valuation of real estate and personal property is $1,129,625,306 in the State and $1,104,098,091 in New York city, the aggregate being over 2,233 millions of dollars.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of the burning of Columbia as a vandal act. So it was, although done by the rebels. And what does it think of the burning of Chambersburg?

An Irishman once invented a gun that could shoot round the corner, and now a Scotchman has obtained a patent for tramways turning round street corners, and superseding the change of gearing at a journey's end.

Internal Revenue receipts since the beginning of the present year exceed those of the same period last year by about $1,000,000.

Salt Lake City is excited over reported discoveries of gold quartz, and placer diggings within a reasonable distance of that city.

For the first time in the history of Hamilton county, Ohio, a colored man is running upon the regular Republican ticket for the office of Representative in the General Assembly.

There is talk in Chicago of postponing the opening of the exposition until October 9th. There is also grumbling because the railroads have declined to make any excursion rates.

The ravages made by cockroaches in Georgia seem to rival one of the famous plagues of Egypt. They eat and thrive on the various insects destroying powders which the distracted inhabitants give them in abundance.

A recent geological survey of the new territories reveals the important and gratifying fact that on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the Rocky Mountain district, there exists a coal bearing region of 250,000 square miles in extent, th strata of available fuel buried there varying in thickness from five to thirty-five feet.

Protestant churches in France are uniting in opposition to a Monarchy. They prefer a Republic, and think such a form of government best suited to develop all the true interests of the nation.

At the ensuing election in New York an important question of State policy will be determined by the vote upon a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of the judges of all the courts of the State. Hitherto they have been elected by the people.

The New Haven *Journal* says that an artificial butter factory is about to be established in that city.

A writer in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* ascribes all the troubles of the South to "cheap shot guns, powder and lead." He says the shooting of insectivorous birds has this year cost Alabama alone more than ten million dollars in the ravages done by the cotton caterpillar.

The strictness of European justice seems superior to all the influences of wealth and social position. Of this, another illustration has been afforded by the recent condemnation at Paris of M. Huguet, the banker, and formerly proprietor of the *Avenir Libéral*, to ten years' penal servitude for fraudulent bankruptcy.

Cotton planting is reported to be extending in the northern counties of Georgia, with satisfactory results. The fact leads Atlanta to hope that it will become an important cotton port.

Cleveland is spreading itself over most of the county of Cuyahoga. The latest feat is the acquisition of the town of Newburg. Thus, 10,000 inhabitants are added to the city in a day. Cleveland now claims 150,000 inhabitants. The moral of all this is: Coal and manufactures.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says the advance of the freight tariff on wheat three cents a bushel on the three lines of railway which afford to Minnesota farmers an outlet for their surplus of that grain will cost those farmers a million of dollars more to market this year's crop than it would at the rates of transportation which have heretofore prevailed.

A New York paper suggests the use of aluminum instead of silk for balloons, asserting that with an aluminum envelope alone the aeronaut might float about for weeks or months.

Australia, from being within the last five years a grain importing country, receiving shipments of wheat and flour from California, now looms up as one of the great wheat producing centers in the world. The Australian exports to England last year were sufficiently large to constitute an important element of supply to that country, and this year the amount will be considerably increased.

A document showing that women have been petitioning for their rights for nearly a hundred years will be exhibited at the Centennial, just to spoil the happiness of the men.

A San Francisco milliner has invented a bonnet which, by an ingenious contrivance, produces a bush in the face of the wearer. She ought to send one to the Woodhull.

An Illinois farmer refuses to allow his children to learn grammar. He says that "such things is darned nonsense, and won't help 'em to corn or chop wood." He is a Democrat.

Shipping fruit to the Eastern States over the railroad from San Francisco has proved a failure. The long distances and high freight charges render the business unprofitable.

There is in Philadelphia a regularly organized society of sentimental ladies whose business it is to provide aromatic baths and shelter for neglected cats.

The scarcity of horses is a great embarrassment just now—so much so as to cause a Parliamentary commission to investigate. This commission reports that nearly every large farmer in England is short of horses.

The cultivation of olive oil in the South, so far as the experiment has been essayed, has proven eminently successful. It is said that a single plantation in Georgia, in which olive trees have been almost excessively planted, has not only yielded an abundant supply of oil, but the same is pronounced excellent in quality.

There is real Yankee humor in the card posted in the observatory on the top of Mount Kearsarge, announcing that visitors are requested not to write or cut on the structure. It adds "writing materials and sticks for whittling will be furnished on application at the office."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says of the progressing Mississippi bridge at that point; "the bridge, the tunnel approaches, etc., will probably cost in the aggregate about $9,000,000, of which the bridge itself cost $6,000,000."

There is great exultation in New South Wales, oldest of the British colonies in Australia, over the discovery of coal in great abundance within that vast territory.

Drinking and smoking put a good deal of money into the Treasury. From July 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, the Government revenue from spirits of all kinds (not including beer) was $41,941,196, and from tobacco in its various forms, $7,176,413. It is an ill wind that blows no good.

Considerable alarm prevails in England over the steady decline in horse flesh—not the wasting away in fatness, but the falling off in numbers. In 1870 the total number of horses used for agricultural purposes in Great Britain was 971,099, while an enumeration this year shows only 952,000.

The final trial of expedients for steam navigation of the canal takes place between Syracuse and Utica before the State Commission on the 15th of October. Every month brings new competitors into the field, and the Commission is likely to have a difficult task in adjudging the $100,000 prize, if, indeed, it is awarded at all.

The Missouri Grangers are contriving a scheme to handle all the hog product of the State by an agency at St. Louis. It is also said that a Convention of Grangers from several States is to be held in order to attempt the control of the entire Western hog crop.

In the midst of Episcopal services at Omaha on Sunday evening last, a live coon entered the open door and made for the altar and the ladies in a way the latter despised. They screamed, rose upon the seats more than upon their dignity, and wished they had rubber garters big enough to hug their dresses at the open point of attack by his coonship.

Miss Florence Nightingale has written a letter on prison discipline, in which she says: "For crimes accompanied by violence, especially with violence toward women and children, I would whip."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton is slowly recovering from her recent dangerous illness.

The most interesting literary discovery of the day has recently been made at Paris in the shape of an unfinished manuscript by DeFoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe. It is entitled "Six Months in the Air," and describes the supposed wanderings and experience of a scout after the separation from the body. The narrative is said to be in the most graphic style of the celebrated author, and has been purchased by a wealthy American for $1,500.

A strange fatality has attended the family of David Sublett, of Indiana. In 1857 a daughter was murdered by her husband, for which the son-in-law was hanged. Two years ago a son, George, was killed by the cars while lying drunk on the track. Shortly afterward a son-in-law was killed in the same manner. A year ago another son-in-law was shot and killed; and now, last of all, a few days ago, a son was found murdered a short distance from the family residence.

Mrs. Lemon is stumping Marion county, Ill. She asks the men to squeeze her into the office of Superintendent of Schools.

George William Curtis has completely recovered his health and is back in the editorial harness again. He has accumulated a splendid stock of vitality from his summering on the Berkshire hills.

James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, tells a good story of the early and remarkable efforts of Emerson's ability as a lecturer. The farmer was on the lyceum committee of his town. Mr. Clarke asked him what lecturer he had engaged before that evening. He named several, and, among others, "a man by the name of Emerson." Mr. Clarke asked him how they liked him. "Well," said he, "we had him out in winter, and, though he was pretty dull, he seemed to have a good many things in him, and we thought we ought to encourage him, and we have invited him to come again this winter.

Asiatic criticism which is very similar to Asiatic cholera sits down in spasmodic censure; the last case of its breaking out is reported from the office of the Evansville *Courier*, whose critic compliments a female vocalist in this language: "She is the most stylish finished, sophisticated warbler of the concert stage. Who can resist her ringing, bell-like notes, which seem to spring upward from the wrought hair hid in snowy drifts of gauze and lace, like birds from fastenings on Oriental patterns?"

Mr. L. L. Crounse, who has long been attached to the staff of the New York *Times*, has withdrawn from his position as its Washington correspondent. Considering the many difficulties which surrounds the position of Washington correspondent, it is no slight thing to say that he has satisfied all persons concerned without sacrificing his independence. Mr. Crounse has been a faithful journalist.

In the Indiana State Normal School, of a class of 17 members, 12 young ladies were ready for graduation four months earlier than the five gentlemen, two of whom failed entirely at the last; and at Greencastle the feminine students in every class rank equally in attainments with the masculine students.

General Von Moltke, who, to the great confusion of his admirers, who held that every victory he gained was the result of profound strategy or diplomacy, says, with the unsubtleness of a gentleman and the frankness of a soldier, that, except in two instances, his success was due to the imperfect skill of his lieutenants, who refused to action in direct contradiction to his orders.

The Untutored Savage as a Dressmaker.

The dusky maidens of the forest, says the Reese River (Nevada) *Reveille*, are heavy on calico, and whenever one of them "comes to town" after a washing job, or makes a winning at Indian poker, she rushes directly to a dry goods store and makes an investment in a piece of glaring colors. She is soon as the purchase is completed the whole band repair down on the sidewalk and the fortunate squaw proceeds to the manufacture of the garment. The Indian women hereabout ply the needle deftly, and it is a study to watch a group sitting on the sidewalk during the operation of making a dress. They chatter along just the same as while women in a sewing circle, and we suppose sling scandal as lively as church members at a tea party. Even a casual observer can detect an expression of envy on the faces of those less fortunate squaws who do not possess the wherewith to indulge in a new calico.

MINNESOTA.

Letter from a Pennsylvanian in the Northwest —Health of the Climate—Why Minnesota is to Become the Leading Western State— Enormous Wheat Yield—Southwestern Minnesota—Account of a Prosperous Community —Temperance and Educational Features of the Nastional Colony—A River Bottom Soil and a Mountain Climate.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Nobles County, Minn., September 12, 1873.

Something over a year ago I left the neighborhood of Pittsburgh for the West. My preference was for Minnesota, whose climate has been so much praised, and I was fortunately directed to one of the best portions of the State by the fact that a colony, composed largely of Pennsylvanians, and known as the National Colony, was settling in Southwestern Minnesota, which is known as the garden of the State, and these beautifully rolling plains are known as the cream of the prairie. For the benefit of your readers, among whom I have many friends, I wish to give a brief account of Minnesota, and especially of the portion of the State in which I am located.

The feature first to be thought of is the climate. From ten to twenty thousand persons visit the State annually to get the benefit of the pure and invigorating atmosphere. Some of these come well, one language and the other one diseased, and, strange to say, are often restored to comparative health, and, remaining here, lead an active and even energetic life. Those who wish to escape those scourges of the other States, ague and consumption, can find a refuge in Minnesota. People sicken and die here as elsewhere, but they enjoy so much better health while they do live, that one of our settlers, from Indiana, says ten years of Minnesota are worth forty of Indiana. There has not been a single death in Worthington, our principal town, for over a year.

The winters are cold, but they are very little colder than those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The lowest point reached by the thermometer in Worthington last winter was thirty-two degrees below zero. The testimony, moreover, is uniform to the effect that cold does not produce the shivering and suffering here that it does elsewhere, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere. Snow storms, such as we had last winter, are sometimes severe, but they are rare, and they are just as severe in Kansas and Nebraska as they are here. In fact, they are more destructive there, and the snow storm which visited Kansas, Nebraska and a portion of Missouri even, in April last, was a much more violent storm than any which visited Minnesota in the dead of last winter. And the storm which visited Illinois in 1856 was much more violent and destructive than either. Snow storms are always violent in prairie States until the prairie is settled.

Minnesotians are strong in the faith that this is to be the greatest of the Western States. Their reasons, which are cogent, are these:

1. Minnesota is already one of the first agricultural States. Less than ten per cent. of the land of the State is occupied and cultivated, and yet the wheat yield the present year is between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels. Of this probably 20,000,000 will be exported. It is not uncommon for farmers here to pay for their land, their improvements and a good rate of interest on their investment out of a single crop of wheat. Some wheat growers pocket a fortune every year. The famous Dairymaid (who, by the way, is a Pennsylvanian), averages over 40,000 bushels a year, which always sells at over a dollar a bushel. A neighbor of his, this season, raised 10,000 bushels at an outlay of $2,000, not counting interest and the labor of his two boys. Cases might be multiplied indefinitely. But the State also produces excellent corn. The best variety yields abundantly, ripening by the last of August, and frost does not usually occur before the 20th of September in this section of the State.

2. The manufacturing capacity of the State is beyond that of any Western State. About forty of her rivers have good water power. The falls of St. Anthony have built up a city of over 25,000 inhabitants already, and there is water power sufficient there to build up ten such cities as Lowell. Beyond lies a region six times as large as New England, already looking to Minnesota for manufactured goods.

3. The commercial position of the State is still more remarkable. A glance at the map shows that Minnesota is in the exact center of the continent, and indeed it may be called the Hub State. All the great transportation routes run out from Minnesota, like the spokes of a wheel. Eastward, the great lakes; southward, the Mississippi; westward, the Northern Pacific; and northward, the Red River of the North. Geographically and commercially, the continent revolves around Minnesota. A Senator some years ago said the great center of the world would in a few years be at Duluth. Secretary Seward predicted that the ultimate seat of empire on this continent would be near St. Paul. This city is to be the metropolis of the Northwest. Minneapolis and St. Paul are already crowding into each other and becoming one city, and steps are being taken to make this the most beautiful city in America. In commerce it will equal Chicago, in manufactures it will surpass her, and in beauty it will vie with the finest on the globe.

But I must hasten to speak of Southwestern Minnesota. This consists chiefly of beautifully rolling prairie, with a soil of black, sandy loam, from two to four feet deep. It abounds in those beautiful lakes for which Minnesota is noted. Some eight or ten large lakes may be found in the National Colony, and there are thirty or forty smaller ones. The Graham lakes are among our most beautiful ones. They are the picnic grounds for one of the colony, and are fast becoming a place of summer resort. Among the projected improvements are a pier, a summer house, a water cure, a private academy and a large hotel, in the heart of this beautiful prairie region, which is central for this portion of the State. The National Colony is locating, chiefly in Nobles county, Minnesota, but now a mile or two across the county line, which is generally conceded to be one of the most successful ones ever attempted.

The colony originated with Dr. J. P. Miller, formerly of Toledo, and now of the Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York, and Prof. E. F. Hamilton, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. The enterprise from the first enlisted a number of Pennsylvanians, who are to be found in the immediate vicinity. After a thousand miles search for a location, selected this, because it was nearer combining all the requirements of a good location than any other one visited. Here there was government land, fertile soil, convenient markets, no ague nor consumption, beautiful lakes, and no clearing to be done. Less than eighteen months ago the colonists began to settle here, when there was scarcely a farm house in the county, and there are hundreds of them now, supplying fine comfortable houses and growing good crops. Three towns, or railroad stations, have sprung up, the chief one and the county seat being named Worthington. This is situated on a beautiful lake called Lake Okabena, and commands a trade already from a number of the surrounding counties. It has four hotels, two grain warehouses, a large grain elevator, a public hall, a saloon, a planing and flouring mill with a capacity for one hundred barrels of flour a day, while three church edifices a large school house and a seminary building are about to be built. There are four church organizations in the town, and also a flourishing school, a library association, a live newspaper, a lodge of Masons, a large post of the Grand Army and a number of minor societies. Our railroad is the Sioux City and St. Paul, one of the leading trunk lines of the West. Other roads have been surveyed, which will make Worthington an important railroad center.

This community is so prominent here in the West, and the success is so remarkable, that an account of it is incomplete without an allusion to the true cause of its success. To be brief, then, the National Colony is a strictly temperance and prohibitory community, and is being made an educational center. No intoxicating beverages are to be sold or sold in the county, and every effort is made to attract educational institutions. A seminary, a branch of Hawline University, is to be opened soon, and several private academies are contemplated. These features have attracted a class of settlers so remarkable for character and culture, that the community has become famous in the West. A colony which there is no ague, no consumption, no liquor traffic, no crime, no ruffians nor desperadoes, no fiddling, dancing nor even a pernicious regular, must necessarily attract a good class of settlers. Such a community we have, with thousands of acres of prairie land which the government gives away or which other parties sell at low figures and on long credit. We have here the soil of the finest bottoms and the climate of the mountains. It may require a little more of ready money for the first year to settle on the prairie, but the prairie farmer grows rich raising crops while the settler in the timber is clearing his land.

S. A.

A Royal Brewery.

Mr. Fulton writes from Munich, Bavaria: "We visited, yesterday afternoon, the Royal Brewery, an establishment managed for several hundred years back by the government, where a mug of beer, containing nearly three pints, or at least two pints and a half, equal to five mugs of the size sold in Baltimore, is furnished for eight kreutzers, or ten and a half cents. The government retails beer here at very little over the cost of manufacture, and furnishes a better article than can be had from any of the private breweries about Munich. The size of the mug and the price is thus made universal by the government, as any innovation on the standard as to price and quantity as furnished by the government would cause a cessation of sale. All attempts made by the government to advance the price or reduce the size of the mug has produced such muttering among the people that it has of necessity been abandoned. The Bavarian loves his beer, must have it and does pay, and is unwilling to pay more for a given quantity than his father and grandfather paid before him. A recent attempt at Frankfort to reduce the size of the glass caused a most serious revolt, the troops were called out, men and women shot down in the streets, and those arrested have been sentenced to penal servitude for a series of years. Any suggestion here to touch size or price has met with such demonstrations that it has been abandoned, and although the demand constantly increases at the Royal Brewery, they do not increase the quantity manufactured. That which was being sold to-day, as indicated by a notice in the tap-room, was purchased from private breweries, government stock having been nearly in the season's store exhausted. Any manner of tyranny will be submitted to by the Bavarian, but if you touch his beer all the ferocity of his nature is aroused.

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be effected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

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PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
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Have just received and are now offering the most complete

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BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brillianteens, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

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FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

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Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings

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NEW GOODS.

CASSIMERES, At 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Every grade a bargain.

TWEEDS, In Brown and Black Mixed and Plain Colors, very cheap.

JEANS, At 12½c up to 50c. Full Assortment of colors.

BLANKETS, White and Colored—all sizes—Bargains in these.

FLANNELS, Of every kind, Barred and Plain.

HATS AND BONNETS, A fresh and carefully selected stock just opened.

RIBBONS, A complete stock at very low prices.

FLOWERS AND PLUMES, Also, Feathers, Wings, Pompons and Ostrich Tips.

MILLINERY GOODS, Full lines of Everything in this department at our usual low prices.

RUCHING, In all the latest novelties.

BLACK VELVET BELTS, Assortment large and Everything new.

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CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, Window Shades and Shade Trimmings.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, A full stock at attractive prices.

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FALL SEASON, 1873.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 20, 1873.

The financial storm which has been raging three days past in the New York and Philadelphia stock markets has about spent its force. Its continuance for that time was but a effects to be expected from the causes at ork.

The immediate cause was one that was re sooner or later, to lead in disaster. When e commonwealth was building her extenve railway system, it was not thought safe issue bonds or attempt to borrow money the work until it had so far progressed by expenditure of a large cash capital subption as to form a solid basis on which to ld the fabric of credit. Of late years, howr, the railways of the West have been exsively built with borrowed money; morifying the roads in advance and thus raising ds to carry on the work.

During the progress of the construction to mpletion, and afterward until the roads were ning enough to meet their interest account, ds had to be provided out of the sale of re bonds; the result being that the roads lt since the war have cost double as much the old railway system of the East. And e the natural result has come, a failure of fidence in all such railway enterprises and bankers connected with them.

The only failures of importance in banking dles, so far, have been houses intimately nected with some one of the new railroads structing or lately finished. The excitent having taken this direction, there has re- an indiscriminate distrust of all raily securities, both in stocks and bonds, and ders have made haste to realize on their res, bringing about a panic in the stock rket. The injury done has been to two classes only—the railway bankers the stock operators. Commercial interests e been but slightly affected by the crisis; timate mercantile interests look upon this a as a thing which will eventually result great good to the solid business interests of country, in that it will remove out of the ds of speculation which has long di- a large amount of capital from the acproductive interests of the country.

The above remarks apply to the market of speculative ks. They will obviously benefit mercantile ng steadying and reducing rates of int

The interests of this city are but slightly nected with those of the east which have ered by the panic; stock operations are ost unknown here, and the jargon of ll street is almost an unknown language. National bankers are compelled by law to their reserves with National banks, and ervative character of our private and e banks leads them to select as correspondin the east institutions similar to themes in management. We speak advisedly we say that the amount of money on osit, from this city, with the suspended kers of the east is so small as to affect in way their standing, and the legitimate cantile interests can feel certain that the ks are able and willing to meet all demands can be made upon them. The excitement e east is about over and confidence is fast ing the place of distrust, and all that is red here to prevent any of the evil reachour city is for the mercantile community continue their business as usual and sustain well earned confidence of the public in the es.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Corn firm; yellow 75c. Oats advanced; ordi- mixed 38c; yellow 39c. Hay firmer; prime $22@23; choice 20@22c. Hay firmer; prime $22@23; choice $20@22. Pork firmer; new mess $18.50. Lard firmer; prime 12½c; choice 13c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13½c. Whisky firmer; sales 200 bbls at 90c. Sugar firmer; fair to prime 7½@8½c. Molasses firmer; prime 40@42c. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes 17@18½c. Flour firmer; superfine $6.50@6.75; extra $7@7.25; family $7.50@8; choice $8.25@8.50. Corn meal firmer; $3.50@3.75. Groceries firmer and unchanged. Freights firmer; cotton to Liverpool, per steam, 7-32d; per sail, 9-32d. Cotton firmer; middling 15½c; low middling 15c; good ordinary 14½c; net receipts 1,200 bales; gross 1,200; sales 1,000; stock 75,000. Exchange firmer; sight ¼ premium; commercial ½ premium; New York sight ¼ premium; New York commercial ½ premium.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 Red Winter $1 30@1 31; No 3 Red Winter $1 25@1 26; No 2 White $1 35@1 36. Corn dull; No 2 Mixed 41½@42c; No 2 White 43@43½c. Oats dull; No 2 Mixed 30@30½c; No 2 White 32@32½c. Rye dull; No 2 at 70c. Barley dull; No 2 Spring $1 10@1 15. Pork dull; new mess $18.50@19. Lard dull; steam 12½c; kettle 13c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13¾c. Whisky dull; sales 1,000 bbls at 90c. Butter firm; choice 30@32c. Sugar firm; hards 9½@10c; New Orleans 8½@9c. Coffee firm; Rio 17½@18c. Sugar firm; A 8½@8¾c; extra C 7½@8c; yellow 7½@7¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 45@50c. Rice firm; Carolina 8½@9c; Louisiana 7½@8c. Cheese firm; factory 12½@13c; Ohio flat 12½@13c. Eggs firm; fresh 20c. Petroleum firm; refined 23½c. Tallow firm; prime 8½c. Whisky firm; finished goods 90c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Freights firm; to Liverpool per steam 7-32d; per sail 9-32d. Cotton firm; middling 15½c; low middling 15c; good ordinary 14½c; net receipts 1,200 bales; gross 1,200; sales 1,000; stock 75,000. Exchange firmer; sight ¼ premium; commercial ½ premium; New York sight ¼ premium; New York commercial ½ premium.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, September 20.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 15½c; middling Orleans 15½c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 1,200 bales. Flour firmer; State $5.50@6.50; Ohio $6.50@7.50; Western $6.50@7.50; Southern $7@8.50. Wheat firmer; No 1 Spring $1 32@1 33; No 2 Spring $1 30@1 31; No 3 Spring $1 25@1 26; No 2 Red $1 35@1 36; No 1 Red $1 37@1 38; No 1 White $1 40@1 41. Corn firmer; mixed 43@44c; yellow 44@45c. Oats firmer; No 2 at 36c; No 3 at 34c. Rye firmer; No 2 at 70c. Barley firmer; No 2 at 90c. Provisions firmer; pork $19.50@20. Lard firmer; 13c. Whisky firmer; 90c. Groceries firmer. Freights firmer; to Liverpool per steam 7-32d; per sail 9-32d. Cotton firmer; middling 15½c; low middling 15c; good ordinary 14½c; net receipts 1,200 bales; gross 1,200; sales 1,000; stock 75,000. Exchange firmer; sight ¼ premium; commercial ½ premium; New York sight ¼ premium; New York commercial ½ premium.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 20, 1873.

REMARKS.—Owing to the small quantity of produce and general merchandise in this city, the quiet season of yesterday was maintained to-day. Notwithstanding that it was the last day of the week, usually dull on such days, the demand was better than on the preceding day, but the short stock prevented the transaction of much business.

We refer our readers to our remarks below relative to the various articles of produce, showing the condition of the market both as to supply and demand, and prices received.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city for the week ending to-day:

Apples, bbls	521	Cheese, box	1,623
Barley, sks	10,230	Flour, bbls	5,114
Butter, pkgs	149	Oats, sks	5,283
Beans, pkgs	2,450	Hay, tons	90
Bacon, hhds	244	Wheat, sks	6,310
Corn, sks	3,033		

The following are the receipts of the principle articles of produce since our last report:

Apples, bbls	193	Flour, bbls	930
Butter, pkgs	38	Oats, sacks	1,056
Bacon, pieces	1,200	Po-atoes, bbls	1,267
Beans, bushels	98	Wheat, sacks	940
Barley, sacks	680	Cheese, boxes	377
Corn, sacks	170		

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—The supply still keeps pace with the demand, while unfavorable cool weather we have had recently. We give the following as the market rates: X, $5 per bbl; pale do, $6; amber do, $7 per bbl; Bass' English ale, in hhdrs, in 25 gals, $22 15 @24 00; bbls, 45 gals, $12 50@14 00; bbls, 6 gals, $2 75@3 00; in cases, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswell's & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES—We have no change whatever to note in regard to the supply of everything quiet with little or no demand. Quotations. Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 7@8½c; common do, 4c; pots, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black salts, 4½@5c; firkin soda, 4½@5c.

BEANS—While there is a little more inquiry, the market is sparsely supplied and for small lots of medium beans are in market $2 75 and 3 00 per bushel is asked.

BAKING POWDER—Continues in active demand at our previous quotations; ¼ lb cans, $1 60 @ doz; ½ lb cans, $2 75@3 00 per doz; 5 lb cans $36; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 32@34c ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations; No. 5 X, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ⅌ doz; No. 4, $3 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ⅌ doz; No. 2, $2 25 ⅌ doz; No. 1, $1 75 ⅌ doz. No. 1 Nailkegs, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $3 ⅌ doz.

BUTTER—Dealers report a very active market, with the demand for choice far exceeding the supply. Our liberty street merchants are always prone to give extreme quotations instead of the average market price received, which tends to make the country shippers think that they will receive these figures. Here is where the grand mistake comes in. Our readers will find that our quotations are not the extreme and fancy figures, unless we make specific mention of the fact. We always endeavor to keep within bounds and not delude the reader with high figures. The ruling prices, however, seemed to be 26@28c ⅌ lb for choice, and 18@20c for medium.

BOARD OF TRADE—The Board met this afternoon and decided to make bams 8c lower, beef 1c lower and advanced lard ½c per lb. The following are the quotations as corrected to-day: Hams, in salt or sugar cured, 13c; breakfast shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9 lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12½@13c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9 lb, 11½c; dried beef tongues, sugar cured, ⅌ doz, $7 50. Bacon—Shoulders, ⅌ lb, 10c; rib sides, 12½c; clear do, 13c; clear do, 13½c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $18. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9½c ⅌ lb; rendered for summer use, in tierces, 9½c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 11c; refined in 3 lb tubs, 11½c; refined in 5 lb pails, 12c; refined in 10 lb pails, 12½c; refined in 20 lb pails, 13c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces bacon.

BROOM CORN—Moderately firm at the following prices: Good green hurl, 5½@6c; self-working red tip, 4@6c.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ⅌ gal.

CEMENTS—The following are the ruling quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $3 00@3 25; Louisville, $2 75@2 80; Rosendale, $4.00@4 50; Akron, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4.50@5 00; land plaster, $5 00@5 50.

CHEESE—We cannot note any change since yesterday, and prices, as yet, remain unchanged. Prime New York, Goshen, 14c ⅌ lb; 1000 lb factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 12½c for August make. In a jobbing way 1c is added. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@13c ⅌ lb each.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil 7c per lb.

COAL—Are growing scarce, and if the demand continues as it has done during the past week, prices will advance. We quote at 5c ⅌ bu, by the car load.

FEATHERS—The market is but moderately supplied, and for prime No. 1 sales are reported at 50c ⅌ lb, and in a small way from store 55c is additional is asked.

FISH—The market continues firm at the following quotations: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $33 ⅌ bbl; No 1 mess mackerel, $31 ⅌ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $2 ⅌ ½ bbl; No 1 shore mackerel, $2; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $21; No 1 bay mackerel, $19 50; extra No 2 mackerel, $17; No 2 mackerel, $15 50; large No 3 mackerel, $12; No 3 mackerel, $11; split Labrador new herring, $8 50; white fish, $7 25@7 50 ⅌ ½ bbl; lake trout, $7 50 ⅌ bbl; medium cod-fish, $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; medium Grand Bank cod-fish, $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—We have a very good market to report, with an excellent inquiry for choice winter wheat flours. Since our last report the receipts of flours have materially fallen off, but as yet prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote flours as follows: Kentucky flours range from $8 25 to $10 00 per bbl; Minnesota, from old wheat, $7 50@8 00 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00@8 00 per bbl; rye flours, $5 25.

GRAIN—Our leading operators in grain have quite an easy time at present, with very little doing—not that the demand is small, but precisely the contrary, and little or no grain here to operate with. The most medium to choice red wheats firm from $1 50 to $1 60; mixed lots, light weighed, in elevator, 45@46c; in store, elevator, 46@47c; yellow shelled corn 62@63c; ear corn 63@65c; rye 85c; barley $1 25@1 60.

The following are the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	1,056	Wheat, sacks	394
Barley, sacks	680		

GROCERS' MARKET—Everything in the grocery line continues very firm and prices well maintained. The receipts of coffees during the past week have been larger, and the arrivals of Brazil grades foot up nearly 15,000 bags, and the reported sales from this stock were about 10,000 bags at very full prices. In New York Rio was very firm and the ½c advance the latter end of this week has been maintained. The sugar market is quite active, the demand of refiners for raw grades exceeding that of the previous week. Refined sugars are strongly after, and the feeling manifested is strong. The stock on hand in New York on Thursday last was 85,414 hhds, 40,846 boxes, 309,399 bags. The market for teas of all kinds has been an active one and with an increased demand. The position of the market is generally conceded to be favorable and a steady maintenance of values will be rightly adhered to. Molasses, at least the stock suiting the wants of the refiners, is quickly snapped up as soon as offered. There seems to be a considerable difficulty experienced on the part of the refiners in obtaining a sufficiency of supplies and if the receipts do not become more liberal many refiners will become compelled to close their works.

The following are the ruling quotations governing this market throughout the entire list:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12½c; powdered, 12½c; granulated, 12½c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¾c; extra C, 11¼c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¼c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¼c; other grades 12@8¾c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 23½c ⅌ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 31c ⅌ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 31c ⅌ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 40c@$1 10 ⅌ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 ⅌ lb; imperial, 45c@$1 00 ⅌ lb; Japan, 70c@$1 ⅌ lb; Oolong, 65c@90c ⅌ lb; Souchongs, 75c and 85c ⅌ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8½@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 4, 6c ⅌ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 5½c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The market still continues quiet and sales are reported at $25@27 ⅌ ton for timothy, $20 @30 ⅌ ton loose country hay, and $20 00 for common.

MILL FEED—Middlings are quoted at $25@30 per ton; from store $ 2sal 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. In a retail way the prices are $ 00@ 00 per ton, and $1 ⅌ 100 lbs from store. Oats and corn chop $1 35@1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs.

MINCE MEAT—Has just commenced to show itself upon this market, and can be quoted as follows: 12c ⅌ lb, and in 5-lb cases $1 ⅌ dozen.

PEARL WHEAT—continues to sell quite readily at $7 50 per case, with 2½ per cent. discount.

POULTRY—Good choice spring chickens are in request, and the market is but poorly supplied, springs are quoted at $3@3 50 ⅌ pair, and, old at 50@75c per pair.

HIDES—The market is very flat at 3@3½c for country linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 ⅌ bbl by the car lot at $1 85 ⅌ bbl and $2 00 ⅌ bbl in a retail way.

SEEDS—The market continues firm for timothy at $2 50@2 75 in a small way from store, although we learned of a sale of 100 sacks of timothy at $3 45 ⅌ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

TALLOW—Market firm, with quoted at 7½@8½c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider is quoted at 10c@12c ⅌ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—The market is quite bare of vegetables of all kinds, and we look for a good supply early in the week.

POTATOES—Are in better request and sound sell readily at quotations below. Not only are the Irish potatoes in supply, but sweets are well, being exceedingly plentiful from Baltimores and Jerseys.

ONIONS—Are more in request and the supply far short of the demand. The prices realized are considered very good and enough to induce shipment of a better stock than we generally get.

APPLES—Are beginning to sell more freely, and prices advancing over that of last week. The receipts within the past day or so have been very light, which will tend to help advance prices. There is no question but that apples will be quite as cheap, in fact too much so, and if buyers held off it was their own fault.

GRAPES—Are in excess of the demand and are going off slowly.

PEACHES—Were not as plentiful as they were in the early part of the week, but what were on sale looked very solid and good.

PEARS—Were inquired after, but the supply was rather scanty, which made prices pretty steep for dealers to purchase freely.

PLUMS—Are held but by one or two dealers, and the quotations given below are based on what can be paid if they are wanted.

QUINCE—Are not reached this market in very large quantities, and throughout the whole we saw but few barrels on sale.

The following are the ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$2 50@3 25	Peaches, per box	1 00@1 50
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	2 50@3 00	Pears, per box	1 00@1 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@6 00	Plums, per 28 quart box	6 00@7 00
Onions, per bbl	4 00@4 50	Quinces, per bbl	2 50@3 00
Apples, per bbl	2 50@4 50		
Grapes, per lb	6@8 c		
Peaches, per box	3 00@4 00		

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, September 20—The demand for wool has been quite active since our last report, and the sales footup a handsome aggregate. We hear of some buyers in the market who usually obtain their supplies from New York, but who find the assortments here very attractive, and prices such as to make it an inducement to buy here. Those who purchased after the great fire that the wool trade would be thereafter lost to Boston, through the crippling of her wool merchants, are proving poor prophets. The best of this year's clip has come to this market, and the sales have been very large. From reports which come from all parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, we are inclined to the opinion that a larger proportion of the clip will come forward or changed hands than is usual at so early a date. Manufacturers have availed themselves of the presence of large stocks, and though well supplied continue to purchase for future wants. The condition of the goods markets is such as to give confidence to manufacturers, who figure up a fair profit on the season's business, with the market in good condition for the coming months. The stringency in money has not at this writing affected the wool market, but, if it should continue, may do so, and the possibility of such an event should be taken into consideration by those interested in this line of trade. There has been no material change in prices, which have ruled about the same as last week, and are firm.

Fine wool has been in good demand, and the most desirable lots are taken readily at full prices. California wools are steady and in fair demand. There is no material change in prices, which are firm for all marketable lots.

Combing wool is in limited supply, and good lots are picked up wherever they can be found.

Foreign wool is fairly active, and as prices are more nearly on a level with those of domestic than for several months, there are more sales, especially of Cape. Holders are firm at 35@36 cents for Cape, with a higher price for very choice lots.

Receipts for the week ending September 18 have been 8,422 bales domestic and 300 bales foreign, and for the year to date 200,000 lbs domestic and 200,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleece wools: 100,000 lbs on private terms; 37,000 lbs Ohio X at 51@52c; 20,000 lbs do do at 52c; 5,000 lbs do do and above at 52½c; 40,000 lbs do X X at 54c; 2,000 do No. 1 at 52½c; 50,000 lbs do and Michigan X and No 1 at 49@51c; 55,000 lbs do and Pennsylvania at 50@53c; 250,000 lbs do and do X and above at 51@56c; 50,000 lbs Michigan at 47@48c; 4,000 lbs do X at 46c; 50,000 lbs do do at 50c; 22,000 lbs do and Wisconsin at 47½@50c; 15,000 lbs Wisconsin X at 47½@50c; 15,000 lbs Western X at 47½@50c; 5,000 lbs New York at 46c; 14,000 lbs Canada at 46c; 11,000 lbs do combing at 45@47½c; 1,000 lbs medium at 52½c; 2,000 lbs low 0/0 at 47½c; 4,000 lbs No 1 at 50c.

—Commercial Bulletin.

NEW YORK.

September 20.—The great excitement that has prevailed in financial circles during the past few days has tended to restrict trade in this line, but no change in prices is noticed. The limited supply of all kinds of both foreign and domestic is anxiously looked upon by dealers, and, in consequence, a further advance is momentarily expected. Cape and California continues in brisk demand at 56½c onta for the former, and 55 for the latter. Fleeces are arriving very slowly; advices from the interior of the inferior state that there is now but little to go forward. Reports from California say that the new fall clip is commanding 18@20c gold, and that sales are readily effected at these figures. The sales here comprise 200 bales Cape at 54@56½c; 2,000 lbs secured do, 50c; 15,000 lbs Montevideo, 43½c; 20,000 lbs Mexican, 22½@24c; 40,000 lbs Texas, 32@34½c; 1,000 lbs Georgia, 45c; 10,000 lbs Bolivia, 40c; 225 bales spring California, 25@33½c; 7,000 lbs secured do, 60@80c; 2,000 lbs slightly burry fall do, 18@21c; 600 lbs X and XX Ohio and Michigan do, 49@50c; 10 bales domestic combing do, 64c; 1,500 lbs inferior do washed do, 42@47c; 10,000 lbs unwashed do, 33c.

—Shipping List.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 22, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports of other lines.
Monday, Sept. 15	4,129		3,675
Tuesday, Sept. 16			
Wednesday, Sept. 17	6,063	1,238	2,007
Thursday, Sept. 18	1,923		2,047
Friday, Sept. 19	4,249		2,760
Saturday, Sept. 20	6,585		1,699
Total for week	31,507	1,238	12,223
Since January 1	1,300,125	58,302	565,551
To Sept. 20, 1872	1,334,632	79,544	611,759
Same time 1872	884,064	102,063	446,756
Same time 1871	839,657	79,677	444,073
Same time 1870	790,290	112,814	426,685
Same time 1869	574,938	85,238	291,790
Same time 1868	524,256	87,714	305,732

BUSINESS.

The week just closed has presented nothing very new or important. There has been a variety of changes in the oil regions, but very few on our market; for instance, crude was nominal at the date of our last general review at about 3¾ per gallon. The same figures would answer on this occasion. Parties out there were in 1st 15, and we do not believe would purchase oil at this time. In regard to crude we have no change to note from the previous day's prices, viz: 4¼@4⅜c. Holders here are not disposed to force sales, hence there is very little doing. Stocks are reported light.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude receipts, bbls	33,621	31,507

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past nine years from January 1st to

September 20, 1873, bbls	1,334,632
Same time 1872	1,300,125
Same time 1871	839,206
Same time 1870	790,290
Same time 1869	574,938
Same time 1868	524,256
Same time 1867	167,660
Same time 1866	356,645

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	722	1,238
Allegheny Valley Railroad	19,833	12,223
Total	20,555	13,461

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to September 20th, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	85,388	112,814	79,677	102,063	58,542
A. V. R. R.	291,705	426,685	444,073	446,755	577,380
Total	377,093	539,497	523,744	548,798	637,324

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market as usual on Saturday was a quiet one. There was scarcely anything done. The nominal rates here being 3¾@3¾c. We heard of no sales.

Telegrams from the McAleer farm state that the well struck by the Tack Bros. in the fourth sand has caused a great deal of excitement in Harrison. The oil from this sand is very productive, and the Tack Bros.' well continues to flow largely. The owners of several other wells are preparing to drill deeper in search of the fourth sand.

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls spot	$1 10
2,000 bbls spot	1 15
5,000 bbls spot	1 15

For prices at other points in the Oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing now to note in regard to to this article. Prices continue nominal; spot 19¾@19¾c, Philadelphia delivery; October 19¾@19¾c; November 16¼c; December 16c. New York market unsettled.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $2 18@2 20; country, $2 15.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 20.—*The Herald* says: The markets are still weak and unsettled. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 40
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 15
2,500 bbls Parker's, spot	1 12½
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 15

NEW YORK, September 20—Closing 19.—Refined unsettled and in seller's favor for the rest of present month's delivery, and pretty well sold up; the later deliveries firm and quiet; spot lots, isc, reported bid for delivery the first three months; later months or liveries quoted at 17¾@17¾c last half of October. Crude in bulk quiet at 4¼@4¼c; cases, 9¾@9¾c. Philadelphia delivery nominally 19c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Market quiet; S. W., 16¾c spot; crude, 11c; cases 20¾c; sales none; futures 16¾c for October; 16c for December asked.

OIL CITY, September 20.—Market dull and nothing doing; nominally at $1 40.

FOXBURG, September 20.—Market quiet and dull at $1 37½ bid and $1 40 asked.

TITUSVILLE, September 20.—Market quiet and dull at $1 37½ bid, $1 40 asked.

ROUSSEVILLE, September 20.—Market unchanged and quiet at $1 20.

TIDIOUTE, September 20.—Market quiet and weak at $1 20.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TIDIOUTE, September 20.—Market quiet and weak at $1 20.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	456
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	469
H McKelvey	Star O W	457
Fisher Bros	Rodgers O W	457
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	81
Fisher Bros	Hamilton O W	30
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	820
Jos Bushnell	National O W	397
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	234
Fisher Bros	Eagle O W	397
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	597
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	535
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	551
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	271
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,006

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	Standard O W	469
Star O W	Radiant O W	241
Penn O W	Penn O W	81
National O W	Keystone O W	294
Eagle O W	Eagle O W	535
Commercial O W	Brilliant O W	1,287
Total		6,571

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 19, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Central Ref Co	T W L Elkins, Phila	50
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	225
Vesta O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	431
Standard O W	J A Bostwick, N Y	1,384
Central Ref Co	J A Bostwick, N Y	1,344
Total		3,434

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

September 20.—The market for refined bar iron is steady and moderately active, with sales at somewhat higher prices, but on the whole about within the range of our last week's quotations. Some low Pittsburgh irons are selling below our figures. Pig iron is steady and in fair demand, with no material change in prices. Scotch continues very firm. Mail reports from the English markets are to the effect that there is some speculation in Scotch pig, and a good export demand, but owners generally are a little easing off from the highest prices.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $45@50 per ton, including No 2 extra at $42@45, and No 1 at $47@50. We quote Eglinton at $49@50, Coltness at $58 and Glengarnock at $56@57. Wool first at $60@65.

American and English refined bar are selling at $65@75 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $70@$1 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 12c for English, 20@22c for American, and 24@25c for Swedes. American, currency, with fancy brands of English selling at 18@19c gold. Anchors are selling at 8½c per lb; chain cables (⅞@1 inches thick), 7½@8c per lb; coil chains, 7½@8½c from 3-16 to 1¼ inches. Boiler plates remain steady. We quote at 7½@8c. Coffee fangues, 2½@3c for C No 1, and 3½@4c per lb for common and tank. Russia sheet iron is steady at 12c per lb. Gold, and 20@22c currency, for perfect lots. English and American do is very firm and selling at 6@8½c per lb, currency. Galvanized iron is held mains steady and quiet at unchanged prices. We quote 9@10c for No 22; 11c; Nos 21 to 20, 12c; 19 and 18, 13c; 17, 14c; 18, 15c. Nails are in fair demand, with sales at $4 75 for 10d to 60d, and other sizes at a range of $5@5 75 per 100 lbs. Horse nails, 25c for No 2 to 50c for No 6.

NEW YORK.

September 20.—The unsettled state of financial affairs generally has had the effect of causing a very quiet market for all descriptions of iron, and the trade are to some extent awaiting the result of the effect on the markets abroad. The repeated failures may, however, so far, little or no effect on this branch of trade, railroad iron, however, being an exception. For the present no change can be made in our quotations for either foreign or domestic, though the general impression is that lower prices will rule in the future. We hear of some sales occepting a small lot of Gartsherrie Scotch at $50 00. For rails of all descriptions we have a very quiet market; a large quantity of old English rails, the last one of the filled houses, but the probabilities are that they will not be thrown on the market, being held new sold in bond at a price equal to $66 12 gold, duty paid. Scrap is without movement. Refined iron continues quiet, but steady, at our quotations.

—Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 20.—Pig iron is but little sought after. Sales at $42@43 for No. 1 foundry; $38@38 for No. 2; $33 for gray forge, and $28@30 for white and mottled; 300 tons sold at the latter figure.

Manufactured iron—Bar is taken at 3 6-10c per lb. Scotch pig is neglected. We quote Eglinton and Glengarnock at $56@57.

Nails sell as wanted at $4 75 per keg.

Old metals are depressed. We quote:

Brass, light	15c	Copper, heavy	26 a—
Brass, heavy	22c	Zinc	6½@6¾
Copper, light	26	Lead	5½@6c

Anchors and chains command full figures. Sales of the former at 9c, and the latter, 1¼ inch and above, at 6¼c.—*Price Current.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 2 White Wabash at $1 42½; No 1 white Michigan $1 45; No 1 red $1 47; No 2, $1 42½. Corn dull and declined to 42c; seller October; seller November, 42½c; white 38c. Oats quiet; No 1, 41c; No 2, 38½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Flour firm at $7 25a7 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 75c. Corn firm at 63@65c. Oats dull at 45c. Petroleum firm; crude 11c; refined 16½c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 20.—Cotton steady at 15a16½c. Flour quiet at $6 70a7 50. Wheat quiet at $1 32a1 35. Corn dull at 63c. Oats dull at 48c. Lard steady at 9½c. Bacon quiet at 9¼@10¼allc. Whisky steady at 97c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee at $1 19; No 2, $1 12½. Corn dull and declined at 40c. Oats steady; No 1, 33c; No 2, 30½c. Rye dull; No 1, 68c. Barley dull; No 2, $1 20.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 20.—Wheat quiet; red winter $1 65. Corn nominally 62a65c.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK

September 20.—The market is quiet but firm, with sales of 1½ bales, crop 1872, at 45a50 cents.

The following is from the circular of Mr. Samuel Wells, of the 18th inst:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	364
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	1,200
Total receipts for same period in 1872	2,646
Total receipts for same period in 1871	2,195
Total receipts for same period in 1870	4,489

PHILADELPHIA.

September 20.—Receipts have been light, and prime grocer have sold at 60@65c. Reports from the country are not flattering as to the quality of the crop, while the production of the country is 15,000 bales less than previous crop, with much fewer old hops to fall back upon than at this time last year. Should growers hold as tenaciously as at present, prices may advance in the next thirty days. By that time foreign growths will begin to arrive and the market become settled. The English crop is inferior to last year. The European crop is always largely in larger even than last year, and, at latest accounts, of excellent quality. We are told of an offer of prime Bavarians at 37½c, gold, to arrive. Prime 1873's range from 35 to 40c.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending September 19th.

Georges Codfish—No change from last week's quotations. The market remains steady at $4 75.

Mackerel—Shore continues scarce and in demand. One fare of 100 barrels arrived on Tuesday, which sold for $24 for No. 1, and $18 for No. 2. A small lot from Bay of Islands sold at $20, of excellent quality. Sales of No. 1 at $22; No. 2 at $16. The receipts of Bay have been about 600 bbls, mostly shipped home. Sales of No 1 at $18a19; No 2, $14.

Fresh Halibut—Very scarce; only one fare of $

CITY MATTERS.

Freight Train Smash Up.

About seven o'clock on Saturday morning a freight train smash up occurred near Howard station, on the Allegheny Valley Road. A heavy train was proceeding in two sections, and by a mistake they came together. Six oil cars were almost entirely destroyed, but fortunately no person was injured.

Body Identified.

The body of the unknown man who was killed at the Union Depot on Thursday by being run over by a switch engine was identified Saturday morning. His name was James Harley, of East Brady. Deceased was one of six brothers who work in a rolling mill there. One of the brothers arrived in Pittsburgh on Saturday, and took the remains to East Brady.

Taken Home

The youth Frank Hosmer, whom we noticed in Saturday's issue as having been arrested while on his way from Washington city to Omaha, was yesterday returned home. Detective McElfresh came after him. He reported that young Hosmer had put his mother's name to a check for two hundred dollars, which he procured on the false representation that she had sent him for it.

The Masonic Excursion.

Members of the Masonic fraternity who purpose participating in the dedicatory exercises at Philadelphia are requested to purchase their tickets over the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Road as soon as possible, in order to enable the Transportation Committee to make adequate provision for their accommodation. Tickets can be purchased at the store of Mr. James Bown, Wood street.

Returns of Constables.

The Constables of the First, Seventh, Eleventh and nineteenth wards, Pittsburgh, and the Second, Fifth and Ninth wards, Allegheny, will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, September 23d, 1873, at ten o'clock A. M.; and the Constables of the boroughs of Braddocks, Elizabeth and Turtenton, and the townships of Lincoln, Lower St. Clair and North and South Fayette, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A Watch Thief Forfeits his Bail.

Thomas A. Best stole a watch and chain from Wm. L. Levey, on Thursday last, while riding in a buggy with him. Best was arrested and gave bail in $300 before Alderman Black for a hearing on Saturday. He did not make his appearance, however, and his surety was left in the lurch. It is said that Best slept in the office of a livery stable on Grant street, after the larceny from Levey, and stole a watch belonging to one of the men in the stable.

Northern Pacific Stock and Bonds.

The amount of Northern Pacific stock and bonds held in Pittsburgh and vicinity, is about three-quarters of a million. This is nearly all by private parties—scarcely any of it is in the hands of banks or bankers. A good deal of it is in first hands—some of the "favored few" who got the stock for nothing by investing in the bonds. There is not a bank or banking house in town that can possibly be affected by any depreciation of either the stock or bonds of the Northern Pacific.

Needless Alarm.

An alarm was sounded, Saturday noon, from box 142, Seventeenth and Neville streets, in the Twenty-fifth ward, which was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the neighborhood. The greatest damage done was to the steam engine William M. Lyon. In responding to the alarm the horses took fright from the swaying of the doors of the engine house, and before they could be secured they had run off and the engine was upset and badly injured. The apparatus has been repaired and is again in service. There have been several alarms sounded on the South Side upon very trivial cause, and it is desirable that key holders should be more careful in future.

Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co.

The item copied from the *American Manufacturer*, announcing the retirement of Mr. William M. Lyon, from the firm of Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., and that the latter firm had ceased to exist, is altogether erroneous. We understand that a new firm will be organized for the purpose of taking charge of the rolling mill business, and that the firm will probably be "Phillips, Nimicks & Co.," but the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co will continue as heretofore, and will prosecute their large furnace, ore mining, and other interests, with increased vigor. The details have not yet been perfected, and when the changes are made the fact will be duly announced.

Boy Crushed to Death Under a Wagon.

Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, a sad accident occurred on the corner of Grant street and Virgin alley, resulting in the death of a boy named Martin McGinley, aged six years. James Patterson, driver of an iron wagon for Mullen & Meloney, was proceeding along the alley way, having a single horse, but a team hitched behind the one he was driving. The boy, unobserved, ran in and climbed upon the tongue of the rear wagon, when the animal made a sudden jolt threw him off, and the front wheel of the wagon passed over his breast, crushing the ribs and rendering him entirely senseless. He was at once taken to Dr. Donnelly's office, on the same street, where he gasped a few minutes and died without being restored to consciousness. The body was then conveyed to the residence of the boy's parents, the dead's court. The driver was arrested, but as he was in no sense to blame he was discharged. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Complimentary.

Major J. B. Hayes, of the Beaver county *Press*, says, in the last issue of his paper:

"The editor has returned from the Army of the Cumberland reunion in Pittsburgh just in time to say that it was a "big thing" in every sense of the word. A more comparable good time with his old comrades. It was one of the grandest gatherings that has taken place since the war, and to those who met with our brethren of the Army of the Cumberland we feel that our heartiest thanks are due to the loyal people of Pittsburgh for the cordial and right loyal welcome they extended to us. Pittsburgh never does anything by halves, especially where the soldiers are concerned. She will always have a warm place in the hearts of every member of the society which she greeted with so liberal and brilliant an ovation. We have not time to go into particulars now, but will take occasion in the near future to say something about this glorious reunion.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The following sentences were imposed:

Michael Woods was fined $10 and costs for buying scrap iron from minors and unknown parties.

Frederick Fair for larceny, and Wm. and Saul Johnson, were ordered to be imprisoned in the workhouse for four months.

Patrick Categan, for assault and battery on John McDowell, was directed to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Peter Doyle, for larceny, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Workhouse.

James Dietrich, larceny, was committed to the Workhouse for six months.

Michael Barrett, William O'Brien and John Somers, who plead guilty to burglary, in entering the residence of Rev. S. J. Fisher, at Sewickvale, were sentenced as follows: Barrett to the Workhouse for three months, O'Brien and Somers to the Penitentiary for three years.

Peter Curtin, who plead guilty to larceny, on oath of John G. Fisher, was sentenced to jail for twenty-four hours. On another indictment for larceny, to which he plead guilty, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Valdenhoff, convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on Jane Schelherr, aged six years, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

James Gray, found guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding John Martin, was sentenced to jail for one year.

John Hughes, who plead guilty to larceny, on oath of Joseph McAlpine, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

The remainder of the session was taken up with surety of the peace cases.

The constables of the First, Seventh, Eleventh and Nineteenth wards, Pittsburgh, and the Second, Fifth and Ninth wards, Allegheny, will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury, on Tuesday, September 23d, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the constables of the boroughs of Braddocks, Elizabeth and Turtenton, and the townships of Lincoln, Lower St. Clair, and North and South Fayette, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FINAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wm. Reardon.	Jos. Sorrell.
Thomas German.	Lewis Watts.
Benj. Baker.	John James, et al.
Jos. Thomas.	Michael Hanlon.
John Cochran, et al.	E. Way.
Mary Laley.	Edward Jones.
W. Gotlieb Gang.	Jones Winters.
Philip Eik.	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Mary Harvey applied for a divorce from Lucien J. Harvey, on the ground of desertion. A rule thereupon was issued.

The case of Nancy Herr, a libel in divorce from Abraham J. Herr, was referred to James A. Lowrie to take additional testimony.

Esther Bertsiot wants to be divorced from Emma Bertsiot, for desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Henry Wolf asked to be separated from Mary Wolf, on the grounds of desertion.

William V. Hays was appointed a committee to take charge of the person and estate of John Hays, a lunatic.

Anna Elizabeth Ide applied for the privileges of the act securing to married women their separate earnings. The usual order was made.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

During the four days' session of this Court, at Williamsport, sixteen revenue cases were tried, fourteen criminal and two civil. Convictions were secured in all the cases. Twenty-six bills of indictment were also found. Of the latter eight or ten were against prominent druggists of this city who have been indicted for retailing liquor without paying the Government tax. The District Attorney declines to give the names at this time, because, as he states, the defendants embrace some of our leading druggists. He intimates that more will also be found against a number of other dealers.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

The members of the Democratic County Executive Committee met for organization in the parlors at the St. Charles Hotel at noon Saturday, W. D. Moore in the chair.

After the meeting had been called to order, the Chairman stated that the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of James Herdman, Esq., was the first business to be considered.

Col. Joseph H. Irwin, of the Second ward, Allegheny, was named, and was nominated by a unanimous vote.

The manner of securing funds for the campaign was placed in the hands of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Moore tendered one of his offices for the use of the committee during the campaign. The offer was accepted with thanks.

The Committee on Finance, Printing and Organization were instructed to meet at Mr. Moore's office, on Grant street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, for organization.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Democrats in each election district in the county to organize at once, and to report to the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee in each district, to Col. Samuel McEvery, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, No. 72 Grant street.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE DOCKETS.

Central Station Report for August.

Major Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, has had printed new dockets for account books for the business of the office that are a vast improvement on the old ones. The Major, after seeing the operation of the department, and with a little study, has systematized matters so that there can be no trouble with the records, and that every transaction may be satisfactorily exhibited. The new docket for the Central Station House is complete in its entries, showing the origin and disposition of every case. On Saturday evening the clerk, with the aid of Capt. Ramsey, completed the posting of the August business of the station house, and below we give it:

The arrests were:

For drunkenness	621
For disorderly conduct	449
For drunk and disorderly	7
For vagrants	9
Suspicious characters	7
Horses and mules astray	1
Total arrests	1,105
Committed to jail	53
Committed to the Workhouse	229
Discharged	823
Paid fines	1,105

Maj. Hartzell is disinclined to make a parade as to the amount of receipts comparing them with the preceding month or the same month of the preceding year, &c., and thus exhibiting the extent of crime and misery.

COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Protective and Progressive Association—Election of Officers and Delegates.

The Coal Miners' Protective and Progressive Association of Western Pennsylvania assembled at Workingmen's Hall, Fourth avenue, on Saturday morning. It was announced that the object of the meeting was to elect a President for the balance of the term, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Youngstown, Ohio, on the second Tuesday of October, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Mr. James Bevins was called to the chair *pro tem*, and Abraham Weaver appointed Secretary. Mr. Bevins, on taking the chair, expressed the hope that the proceedings would be characterized with harmony and unanimity.

The resignation of the former President, Mr. Watt, was first considered, and a motion made that it be accepted.

Mr. Street hoped that the proposition advocated by the *Labor Tribune*, of having a salaried President, would not be adopted at this time.

The consideration of the President's resignation was then withdrawn, and the Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of delegates.

Some discussion ensued as to whether each delegate represented the total number of men working in the pit, or merely those belonging to the organization.

The chair ruled the question out of order at that time.

REPRESENTATION.

The following pits were represented:

Negleys, Renos, Cherries, Noblestown, Willow Grove, Smiteys, Cramles, Longs, Hartleys, Keelings, No. 2, Jones & Laughlins, Beck's Run, Haberman, Oliver's two pits, McClusky & Brown, Stoners, Rishers, Aliquippas, Rock Run, Blacksprings, Walton, Waltons, No. 1, Gilmore's six banks, Wilkinsburg, Gordons, Stock Co., Oak Hill, No. 1, Turtle No. 2, Turtle No. 3, Spring Hill, Irwin, Westmoreland, Penn Station, Seedman, Sandy Creek, three pits, Plum Creek, Hite's Station, two pits.

Number of delegates, 38; number of members represented, 4,766.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Some discussion ensued on the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, but the motion was withdrawn, and the Chair announced that the consideration of President Watt's resignation was in order. The motion to accept the resignation was then put and carried. The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination as President of the association:

Wm. Woolsleyer,	Wm. Street.
Wm. Chambers,	Abraham Weaver.

A ballot was then had, with the following result:

Woolsleyer	6
Steele	7
Chambers	7
Weaver	7
Street	12

Mr. William Street was then declared duly elected President of the Convention, and, on taking the chair, he declined to return thanks for the honor until it was evident that he had honored the station.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to whether the office of the President should be a salaried one or not, but it was decided not to act upon the question at present.

THE QUESTION OF DELEGATES.

The Chair declared the next business in order to be the election of delegates to the Miners' National Convention, to be held at Youngstown.

After reading the call considerable discussion ensued as to whether the delegates to the Convention should be paid or not, how many should be sent, and whether they should be sent by counties or not.

Mr. Wilson thought two delegates should be appointed from Allegheny, one from the railroad and one from the river district.

Mr. Steiner thought Westmoreland county should be allowed to send as many delegates as it pleased.

Mr. Bevins objected, and thought the whole business should be confined to Pennsylvania.

A delegate from Westmoreland moved that each county represented in the Convention to-day should send one delegate to the National Convention.

Adjourned until 1 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

At the opening of the afternoon session considerable discussion occurred as to whether this was a county association or an association of Western Pennsylvania. The constitution was consulted, and by vote it was declared to be the Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Street moved that three delegates be sent from the organization to the National Convention.

Mr. Brown, of Westmoreland, explained if the delegates be paid by the counties, the counties are entitled to send the delegates. On the other hand, if the delegates be limited to three, Allegheny county, Pittsburgh and Birmingham are entitled to the delegates. A committee consisting of Messrs. Dimson and Pinkerton, Association of Western Pennsylvania must bear the expense.

The Chair thought five delegates ought to be sent, and that the delegates should be selected with an idea to their ability and fitness, rather than from what county or locality they come from.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

It was finally decided to send three delegates, selected with regard to fitness and not as to locality.

The following persons were then appointed to attend the national convention to be held at Youngstown, Ohio, on the fourteenth of October: Allegheny county, Messrs. Archbold and Wilson; Westmoreland, George Brown; Shaw; Fayette, John Bibbon.

A resolution to raise the price of mining in the Monongahela pool one half cent per bushel, was passed with but little opposition.

At six o'clock it was discovered that not more than one-third of the delegates had been dispatched, and there was a provision the by-laws forbidding an adjournment until the fifth day of its session had been completed, it was then decided to hold an adjourned session this morning at nine o'clock.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Two Thieves Captured and Goods Recovered.

Shortly after ten o'clock last evening officers Cronin and Johnson made important arrests near the Rush House that may be the means of explaining several late robberies. Officer Cronin saw two suspicious characters enter the house of Mrs. Douglass, on Liberty street, corner of Oak alley, and deposit certain packages behind the counter. Calling officer Johnson, the two entered and took possession of the packages, which were found to be two boxes of cigars and six or eight pounds of tobacco. The men had disappeared, but a search being made they were arrested near the Smithfield Church. They gave their names as Morrison and Adams, respectively. Upon the person of Adams was found a stone mason's chisel and a new pocket-book, and with Morrison two new pocket books, one of which contained some post stamps. Mrs. Duncan identified the package of tobacco, and the pocket-books as the property of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Lowe, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Aiken and family are well known in this city, one of whom is Mr. James S. Aiken, dealer in furnishing goods, Fifth avenue. The family have resided in Pittsburgh for more than twenty-five years, and the deceased was universally known and highly esteemed for her many estimable qualities. She was a member of Smithfield street church.

BISHOP DOMENEC will administer confirmations as follows:

September 23, at Immaculate Conception, Irwinstown.

September 24, at Penn station.

September 25, at Most Holy Sacrament, Greensburg.

September 26, at SS. Simon and Judes, Blairsville.

September 27, at St. Bernard, Indiana.

October 1, at St. Alphonsus, Wexford.

October 2, at St. Vincent Monastery.

October 18, at Holidaysburg.

October 22, at Butler.

POLITICAL.

State.

With Herman M. Fetter, Esq., as an independent candidate for Assembly, there are likely to be active canvassing times in this Republican contest. Mr. Fetter feels justified in coming out independent because by the Democratic rules he is entitled to three terms in the Legislature, and, as this is an "off year," he considers it a good time to break the ice which was made by a combination of "ring men." When the voice of a party is aided by bribery and corruption it is time for the honest men to assert their rights directly, and Mr. Fetter has already taken hold with no such a ride. Mr. Fetter has many warm friends and sympathizers among those with whom he has worked well, while all know that he is not a mere politician, and as his experience as Sheriff and in the Legislature has given him what we know of law, he is considered just as capable as the present regular Democratic nominees who "manufactured" to secure their nominations at Mikesytown.—*Uniontown Genius*.

The Republicans of Luzerne county have made the following nominations: Assembly, Dr. H. B. Throop, Eng. Lloyd and Ellis Hughes and Jas. Hughes, Jr. Treasurer, Jas. Cortright; Clerk of the Courts, Capt. J. W. Howell; District Attorney, Alex. Farnham; Commissioner, Amos Hand; Director of Poor, Edward Reynolds; Auditor, Douglas Smith. This ticket, the Scranton *Republican* says, is regarded with very much favor among the Republicans in this section of the county. Many independent Democrats, too, pronounce it one of the most acceptable tickets, in every respect, that has ever been submitted to the people for the county. Many Democrats say they could not conscientiously vote the whole ticket. Every one of our candidates can be elected and will be if proper attention is paid to the details of the campaign.

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Another Offer from Scharff.

In answer to more newspaper talk from Ten Eyck, William Scharff makes the following further proposition:

"I am not really anxious to row just now, but if Mr. Ten Eyck is so eager, I will make him just one more proposition. I will row him upon the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, each man to pay his own expenses. If this suits, let him forward articles at once, and if it does not suit, please drop further newspaper controversy. Now, as to his anxiety to row me, it is all bosh, for I had a man in New York who offered to make a match with him to row at his home, before, of a week or two after, my race with Coulter, which he would not listen to. Now, if I do not beat him, I want it distinctly understood that I am done with him for this season."

Instruction in German.

Attention is directed to the announcement in another column that Prof. Paul F. Rohrbacker, of the Western University, will give instruction in German to private classes at his residence. Prof. Rohrbacker is an excellent German scholar, and is an able and successful teacher, as has been shown in the University for years. Those who desire private instruction in German cannot do better than to place themselves under his tuition.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, passed through the Western Penitentiary this morning.

OIL merchants have been prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance by piling barrels on Duquesne way.

MESSRS. SINGER, NIMICK & Co., are working six sets of Lauth's three-high rolls, and are rolling six-foot circular saw plates with them.

TOM BEAVER Falls Cutlery Works are running to their full capacity, and the orders are so numerous that but a small stock of cutlery is on hand.

A REPORT was on the streets of this city yesterday that Jay Cooke had committed suicide. It is needless to say that there is no truth in the rumor.

CAPT. PHIL GILLIS, of the United States Navy, who is well known in this city, has been ordered to take command of the steamer Michigan, now stationed at Erie.

AT ROCHESTER, Pa., a shaft has been sunk, and a three-foot vein of coal discovered. It is the intention to sink to three hundred feet, at which depth a paying vein is expected.

MICHAEL MONTOOTH has been held to answer Jas. O. Bennett for the larceny of a watch and chain, which he had borrowed to attend a wedding, and then refused to return.

PROF. LUCKEY, Superintendent of Schools, proposes to arrange for instruction in the use of bows and boothbacks. The Directors of the Grant district have preferred the use of a room.

JOHN MILLER, tavern keeper at Lock No. 3, Forward township, prosecuted a few days ago for selling liquor to minors, is now charged before Alderman Black with keeping a gambling house.

THE miners employed at Alex. Gordon's Duquesne coal works went to work on Thursday at four cents a bushel, with small screen. Bigler & Co. have taken out the small screen at their works and put in the large one.

MICHAEL MCGOVERN charges Patrick Curran with the larceny of one hundred and fifty dollars in money. The parties appeared before Alderman Strain, and he held Curran for trial in the sum of one thousand dollars.

A NEW version of "Old Uncle Ned" has become popular in the suburbs. It runs something as follows: "Then pull up the weeds and the oats, and put by the mallet and ball; for no more croquet'll be played this year, it's getting too late in the fall."

TWO carters, named Thomas Dunn and John McGovern, got into a quarrel on Second avenue, and the former charges the latter, before Alderman Strain, with striking him over the head with the butt end of a whip. McGovern has been held for trial.

J. A. MOORE, Esq., formerly of the Duquesne Freight Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, has been appointed Assistant Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad at the depot in the South Side. The appointment is an excellent one.

JOHNNY MCCABE, confined in jail on a charge of larceny, made an attempt to escape, while passing through the Warden's office, on his way to Court. He dashed through an open door, and was about to scale the wall, failing on the Ross street wall, when he was recaptured.

THE Oakland M. E. church, under the pastoral care of Rev. E. M. Wood, have resolved to purchase an acre of ground on the corner of Forbes and Bouquet streets at $8,000. The membership of this church, under the present pastorate, is about one year and a half, has nearly doubled.

THIRTY-SIX thousand dollars' worth of the bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, East Birmingham, are sold to the Second National Bank of this city, of Philadelphia. A committee consisting of Messrs. Dimson and Pinkerton, Association of Western Pennsylvania must bear the expense.

JOHN SCHLEGEL, a son of A. Stevenson, No. 109 Hepburn street, whilst playing on stairs, found a bottle of carbolic acid and drank some of it, and then let the bottle fall, breaking it and spilling the contents over his face and hands, causing a bad blister. Dr. Goehrig was called and administered to the sufferer, but the child died in a short time.

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EDWARD LEIB, living in a court off Wylie avenue, imagines himself "cock of the walk there," and has been in the habit of annoying his neighbors by crowing vociferously at all hours of the night. He was before the Mayor Saturday for disorderly conduct, in which he was fined five dollars and costs. Comfortable hours of the night and indulging in "cock-a-doodle-doos." He was fined five dollars and left the office quite crestfallen.

MRS. SARAH AIKEN, for many years a resident of Pittsburgh, died at Philadelphia on Thursday morning of the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Lowe, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Aiken and family are well known in this city, one of whom is Mr. James S. Aiken, dealer in furnishing goods, Fifth avenue. The family have resided in Pittsburgh for more than twenty-five years, and the deceased was universally known and highly esteemed for her many estimable qualities. She was a member of Smithfield street church.

BISHOP DOMENEC will administer confirmations as follows:

September 23, at Immaculate Conception, Irwinstown.

September 24, at Penn station.

September 25, at Most Holy Sacrament, Greensburg.

September 26, at SS. Simon and Judes, Blairsville.

September 27, at St. Bernard, Indiana.

October 1, at St. Alphonsus, Wexford.

October 2, at St. Vincent Monastery.

October 18, at Holidaysburg.

October 22, at Butler.

POLITICAL.

State.

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STATE NEWS

On the 13th inst., white Mr. Funkhouser, of New Brighton, and his apprentice, named Paxson, were out on a hunting excursion, the gun of the former was accidentally discharged, lodging in the body of Paxson, and penetrating the right lung. The wounded boy lingered until the 19th, when death came to his relief.

The Beaver county fair will begin on Wednesday next.

The banks of Harrisburg were not affected by the recent heavy failures.

Lancaster is again in trouble about its water supply.

At the meeting of Representatives of twenty-two of the twenty-five Farmers' Granges in this State, held in Reading on the 18th inst., a State Grange was organized, with D. B. Manger, of Berks county, as Master.

A Berks county boy while driving, a large boar out to pasture, was attacked by the beast and probably fatally injured.

At a recent colorek camp meeting in Montgomery county a number of white candidates for the Penitentiary threw rotten eggs at one of the ministers engaged in prayer.

The Meadville *Republican* says: "A leading house in the wool trade, it this city, to-day received orders to cease buying, occasioned by the crisis in financial matters.

The dogs in the western part of Crawford county go for mutton in a lively manner. About fifty sheep in Summerhill township lately fell a prey to the wolfish creatures.

Following is a list of agricultural fairs yet to be held in this State: Huntingdon county, Huntingdon, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of October; Cumberland county, Charlisle, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of October; Ferry, at Newport, October 1st, 2d and 3d; Adams, at Gettysburg, September 23d, 24th and 25th; Bucks, at Newton, September 24th and 25th; Chester, at West Chester, October 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th; Bucks, at Doylestown, October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th; Lehigh, at Allentown, September 30th and October 1st, 2d and 3d; Northumberland, at Turbotville, October 1st, 2d and 3d; Chester, at Oxford, October 1st, 2d and 3d; Union, at Burgettstown, October 7th, 8th and 9th; Indiana, at Indiana, September 30th and October 1st; and 24 Clarion, September 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th; Snyder, September 30th and October 1st and 2d; State Fair, at Erie, September 30th and October 1st, 2d and 3d.

The Middletown car shops will resume operations this week, and be run to their full capacity. They have a contract for building 100 cars.

The new furnace of the Topton Iron Company will go into blast in the month of January next, which will be made at any time.

Lydia Ann Pleasant, the colored woman who was shot by William Buck, in Columbia, a few months ago, died from her injuries on Wednesday last. Buck disappeared at the time of the shooting, and has not been able to hear in himself in the neighborhood since. We understand that the officers in Columbia have not relaxed their efforts to find and bring him to justice.

One million nine hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-one tons of coal have been shipped by the Delaware and Hudson Company this year.

The Secleyville (Wayne county) Saw Frame Company is turning on a large quantity of material for the New York market.

Epizooty among the sheep is the latest grievance complained of since the potato bug has concluded to leave. It is said to be prevailing in some of the eastern counties.

Dr. Charles Shoemaker, of Bethlehem, has sold the property of the American Slate Company, about a mile from Saxington, to a party from New York, for $100,000.

A horrible accident occurred in Haycock township, Bucks county, near Applebaschville, about four o'clock last afternoon, by which a son of Mr. Jacob Hillegas, employed in working at the steam saw mill of Samuel Stahr, was instantly killed while crossing the log carriage, which was in motion. The unfortunate man was thrown into a five-foot space in the saw, which first cut off both legs and then cut him in two. The body, On Friday of last week, at the same mill, a man had his jaw and one arm broken while turning off a pulley.

There are nearly a thousand Cases returned to the grand jury of Allegheny county for the present term without finding. Nearly fifty cases are from Pittston.

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